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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER. Cloudy, local rains, light northwesterly winds.

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VOL. XLIX...NO. 15,532. NEW YORK, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1899.—FOURTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT in Greater New York; Elsewhere, and Jersey City. TWO CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stocks irregular.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 76¼c.; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 40¼c.; cash cotton, 7⅝c.

FOREIGN.—It is reported that 1,500 Boer troops were killed at Mafeking by the explosion of lyddite mines prepared by the British. They were drawn over the mines, it is said, by a feigned retreat of British troops in to the town. The town of Vryburg, half way between Mafeking and Kimberley, surrendered to the Boers, the panic-stricken inhabitants fleeing in all directions. Reports of the fighting near Ladysmith, in Natal, indicate that the Boers held their own. They are in possession of Bester's Station, a few miles outside of Ladysmith. In the House of Commons Mr. Chamberlain defended himself at length against the attacks which have been made upon him. He asserted that he was for peace, but recently came to the conclusion that war was inevitable. He reiterated the claim of suzerainty over the Transvaal. Sir Edward Clarke, speaking after him, characterized the war as a crime and a huge blunder. John Morley spoke in the same vein. The London Chamber of Commerce wil give a dinner to Gen. Benjamin Harrison. Peruvian rebels are surrendering under Government guarantees. It is reported that the helmsman of the brig Juliana Schlosser murdered the Captain, Captain's wife, and the mate at sea. A Socialist paper in Berlin says the Kaiser's recent speech on the need of a strong fleet is the fore-runner of a naval bill.—Pages 1 and 7.

Page 2.

A full list of the nominees for the Assembly was made out yesterday.

Page 3.

Columbia outsailed Shamrock in yesterday's attempt to sail the third race for the America's Cup, but was unable to finish within the time limit.

Physical education as conducted in public and private schools in this city was the subject of adverse comment at a meeting of the Physical Education Society held last evening.

Page 4.

Yesterday at Scranton Treasurer Roberts addressed Pennsylvania bankers on "The Treasury and the Currency."

The Rapid Transit Commission discussed the situation with representatives of Washington Heights property owners yesterday. These representatives congratulated the board upon the prospect of speedy construction of the underground road.

Page 5.

William J. Bryan closed his first day in the Ohio campaign at Defiance last night, after making several speeches on silver and expansion.

President Jacob Schurman expressed himself last night as favoring an increase of the army in the Philippines, and at the same time a declaration to the friendly natives of the United States' intentions.

Page 7.

It is believed the Alaskan modus vivendi will be signed to-day.

William H. Appleton, senior member of the firm of D. Appleton & Co., passed away at his home in Riverdale, N. Y., yesterday, at the age of eighty-five.

Page 9.

Gov. Roosevelt refused the application of the mother of Alphonse J. Stephani for the pardon of the prisoner, who was imprisoned for the murder of ex-Judge Reynolds.

Plans for perpetuating the Dewey arch are progressing. Henry M. Flagler will serve on the Executive Committee. A woman's committee will be formed, and Miss Helen Gould will be asked to take charge of it.

Page 11.

Oriental trade was discussed by the International Commercial Congress yesterday.

Page 14.

Henry G. Hilton has begun an action to break the will of his father, the late Judge Hilton, on the ground that coercion was used.

There may be patent litigation between the Union Bag and Paper Company and the Continental Paper Bag Company, which has purchased the plant of the Elsas Paper Company.

A delegation of Irish-American citizens welcomed the Right Hon. Daniel Tallon, Lord Mayor of Dublin, and John E. Redmond, M. P., yesterday. The Lord Mayor expressed appreciation of the manifestations of good will.

Judge Addison Brown, in the United States District Court rendered a decision defeating an alleged attempt of the Ramapo Water Company to obtain possession of the franchises and other property of the New York and Westchester Water Company.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 8.
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WOMEN CARE FOR A FOUNDLING.

One Well-to-Do, the Other Poor, Both Aid a Perplexed Policeman.

A well-dressed woman held a foundling in her arms from Fiftieth Street to Thirty-fourth Street on a Third Avenue cable car last evening and succeeded in putting the baby to sleep. The child was found in front of 2,332 Second Avenue by Mrs. Catherine Mack, of that address, and was placed by her in the care of Policeman Dudley of the East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street Station. The policeman was on his way to Bellevue Hospital with the child when the cable car incident occurred.

Before the car reached Fiftieth Street the infant began to cry. At Fiftieth Street the woman boarded the car, accompanied by several other well-dressed women and men, who appeared to be on their way to a theatre. The woman saw that the policeman could not quiet the infant, and said:

"Is that your child, Mr. Policeman?"

"No," replied the officer, "it's a foundling, and I am taking it to Bellevue Hospital."

"Is the child sick?" asked the woman.

"I don't know," replied the policeman.

The woman then took the child from the policeman, and soon had it asleep. At Thirty-fourth Street she handed the baby back to Dudley, and then left the car, refusing to give her name. The baby soon woke up, and began crying again. Dudley did not know what to do, and was about to leave the car and walk to the hospital when an Irish woman, who had a basket filled with apples, and had the appearance of a street vendor, asked the policeman for his charge. Dudley handed the baby over to the woman, and it was soon asleep. When Twenty-sixth Street was reached the woman left the car, and, accompanied by Dudley, who carried her basket of fruit, walked to the hospital carrying the infant.

The foundling is about two weeks old, and was dressed in white. The quality of the clothing was above the ordinary.

This is the third day of registration, and the places of registration will be open from 7 A. M. to 10 P. M.

Beet Sugar Factory for Colorado.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., Oct. 19.—George W. Swink, a Colorado State Senator from Otero County, who came into prominence a few years ago as the organizer of the Rocky Ford Cantaloup Trust, is here for the purpose of completing arrangements with some New York men for the erection of a beet sugar refinery at Rocky Ford. It is to be owned by the beet sugar trust, and is to have a capacity of 1,000 bushels a day.

There's something about Evans' Ale that places it on a plane by itself.—Adv.

1,500 BOER TROOPS REPORTED KILLED

Said to Have Been Blown Up Near Mafeking by Mines.

TOWN OF VRYBURG YIELDS

Panic-Stricken Inhabitants Flee in All Directions.

Reports of the Fighting Near Ladysmith Indicate that the Boers Held Their Own—Glencoe and Dundee Cut Off.

LONDON, Oct. 20.—The Daily News's Cape Town correspondent says:

"It is rumored here that news has reached De Aar Junction that the Boers attacked Mafeking in force, but were repulsed. The defenders, seeing the enemy retreating, pursued them for some distance. Then a feint was made, and they commenced to retire on the town, allowing themselves to be driven in by the Boers, who, eager to retrieve their position, again advanced to the attack, and were drawn over lyddite mines laid for the defense of the town. It is reported that 1,500 Boers were killed by the explosions."

THE SURRENDER OF VRYBURG.

LONDON, Oct. 20.—The Cape Town correspondent of The Daily Mail, telegraphing at 10 o'clock Thursday night, says:

"Vryburg surrendered Sunday. To-night's dispatches from Kuruman ninety miles west by south of Vryburg, state that the police, having withdrawn from Vryburg, the town surrendered to the Boers, the inhabitants fleeing in all directions, mostly toward Kuruman.

'When the police withdrew, the Cape Boers notified the fact to the enemy, thus inviting them to take possession. There was a fearful panic.

"The British are wildly indignant at this scuttling."

The Cape Town correspondent of The Daily Mail, telegraphing on Thursday, says that a refugee who has reached Grahamstown from the Rand states that a train arrived at Johannesburg on Monday from Klerksdorp with 300 wounded burghers. Every available conveyance, the refugee says, was called into requisition to take the wounded men to the hospital. The Daily Mail suggests that these wounded were from Mafeking.

A dispatch to The Daily News from Cape Town yesterday says a gentleman who left Bloemfontein on Sunday and was interviewed at Prince Albert Road, stated that a Government official informed him before he left that the Boers were heavily repulsed at Mafeking, and that heavier guns had been requisitioned and were en route from Rustenburg. He also told him that the armored train of the British had done great execution.

Apart from their desire to gain an initial advantage by capturing Mafeking, and thereby attracting the Dutch colonists, the object of the Boers in massing in Bechuanaland is due, doubtless, to the fact that this splendid stock country is full of cattle, and, as it is only sparsely settled, would give the Transvaal a route by which to import arms and ammunition by way of Walfisch Bay, Damaraland on the West African coast.

According to private information received here from Bloemfontein, capital of the Orange Free State, President Krüger telegraphed an account to President Steyn of the affair at Kraaipan, where the Boers derailed and bombarded the British armored train, carrying Capt. Nesbitt's party. Mr. Krüger said that Nesbitt and seven men were seriously wounded, that no one was killed, and that all the prisoners were well.

CAPE TOWN, Oct. 19.—The Boers have blown up the bridges at Fourteen Streams and the Modder River, the former north and the latter south of Kimberley.

The Cape Times publishes the following dispatch from Kimberley:

"Reliable information from Mafeking says that an armored train, while reconnoitring north of the town last Saturday, engaged 500 Boers, who suffered heavily.

"Col. Fitzclarence's column foiled the Boers, inflicting severe loss. The British casualties were two killed and fourteen wounded, two severely."

A dispatch from Kimberley, dated Oct. 17, says: "All is well here. Col. Hore engaged the Boers at Mafeking on Oct. 14 with great success. Mafeking was still safe on Oct. 15."

A special dispatch to The Cape Argus reiterates the statement that in the fighting at Mafeking Col. Hore repulsed the Boers, inflicting a loss of 300 men.

ORANGE RIVER, Oct. 18.—The Boers suffered a reverse on Sunday at Spruitfontein, ten miles south of Kimberley. An armored train went out to bring in a train reported to have been captured by the Boers near the Spruitfontein siding. A party of Boers who were encamped near by lowered the railway signal and displayed a white flag, apparently with the idea of inducing the driver to proceed. The driver suspected that the Boers were in possession, and stopped the train, whereupon the Boers issued forth in large force and opened fire but without any effect.

The soldiers replied from the train, and about half a dozen Boers were killed. The British were uninjured.

Seven hundred Boers surprised a party of thirteen Cape Colony police who were guarding the railway at Riverton Road, eighteen miles north of Kimberley, on Sunday morning. The police retired. A terrific explosion was heard later, and it is believed that the Boers blew up the station.

A relief party of twenty-five police, sent from Kimberley, met the Boers near Riverton. The enemy displayed a white flag, but the police were ordered to retire. Then the Boers opened a heavy fire upon them, discharging about 400 rounds. A bullet struck the horse of Surgeon Major Cullivan, who, with a trooper whose horse had stumbled and dismounted him, was captured.

The Location of Vryburg.

Vryburg, the capital of British Bechuanaland, is about 124 miles north of Kimberley, with which it has been connected by railroad since 1891. It is almost directly south from Mafeking.

It was founded in 1882 by Boers from the Transvaal, and for some time consisted mainly of a station of the Wesleyan Missionary Society in its work among the Bechuana tribe, which early in the century Bechuana, a tribe which early in the century was driven from its old territory by the Kafirs.

Vryburg is partly surrounded by hills, and its approaches are protected by four forts. It is but a few miles distant from the western boundary of the Transvaal, and slightly northwest of the Orange Free State.

THE ADVANCE ON LADYSMITH.

Boers Cut In Between It and Dundee and Capture a Train at Elandslaagte—Situation Very Serious.

LONDON, Oct. 20.—The Ladysmith correspondent of The Daily Telegraph, under date of Oct. 19, says:

"The Boers captured a train which left Ladysmith at 12:30 near Elandslaagte. It contained several officers and a few men, besides civilians, all going to Glencoe or Dundee. The 10:30 up train, which contained one of your correspondents, got through. The enemy cut the wires, severing communication with Glencoe.

"The news was first received from the stationmaster at Elandslaagte, who wired: 'I see Boers near the line. What shall I do?' Ladysmith answered: 'Let the train run ahead full speed.' It did so, making for the north of Elandslaagte.

"The official said: 'The Boers are mustering and firing to stop the train. They have stopped it. What shall I do? Must I go?'

"'Yes, go,' was the reply. Thereupon the messages ceased, and since then the line has been blocked. Probably the stationmaster escaped."

The Ladysmith correspondent of The Times, under date of Wednesday evening, says:

The situation on the eastern border is developing a more serious aspect. The Vryheid and Utrecht commandoes, after looting on the Zululand border, are reported to be in the Umsinga District, threatening communication between here and Dundee. The situation at the front is reported to be growing more acute."

As no correspondents are allowed at the front, it is impossible to gain definite information, but it is known that Gen. Sir George Stewart White has been making some extensive movements of the troops in that neighborhood, and developments are hourly expected.

It is rumored that Commandant Gen. Joubert's northern column, with twelve guns, is now at Dannhauser.

Although the Boers have shown considerable activity in Natal, there is nothing to indicate that they are yet prepared for a serious combined attack, and the general belief here is that unless something unexpected happens Gen. Sir George Stewart White will maintain the defensive.

Some military critics think it not impossible that Gen. White may be about to withdraw his forces from Glencoe and concentrate them at Ladysmith, there to await developments.

The Daily Mail's correspondent at Glencoe Camp, telegraphing under date of Oct. 17, says:

"The Boers opposite the camp are having their number strengthened, and the belief prevails that when strong enough they will seek to reach Dundee from the southeast.

"A clergyman living at Dannhauser, who has arrived at the camp, states that he saw a strong commando approaching Dannhauser at 3 o'clock this afternoon."

The Boers, according to the latest information at hand, do not appear to have been driven back. Perhaps, however, their movements are only part of a general plan to isolate both Ladysmith and Glencoe from the south.

The simultaneous Boer movements from Acton Homes, from the west, and from Rocke's Drift and Helpmakaar, from the east, may indicate a projected attack upon the railway below Colenso. The movement from the east also suggests an attack upon the railway at Waschbank, between Ladysmith and Glencoe.

GLENCOE CAMP, Oct. 18.—The British troops here have been under fire. A strong Boer patrol was encountered eight miles from the camp and was repulsed, the British suffering no casualties.

According to information obtained from an authoritative Boer source, it is intended that 3,000 Boers shall enter Natal by way of Isandhlwana, in the direction of the Umvoti country. The Boers do not intend to greet Swaziland, in the event of victory, they could easily return there, and all the Boers are wanted elsewhere at present.

Patrol skirmishes are reported near Glencoe and Ladysmith.

THE FIGHT NEAR LADYSMITH.

LONDON, Oct. 20.—The Pietermaritzburg correspondent of The Daily Mail, in a dispatch dated Thursday, says:

"The brunt of the fighting at Bester's Station yesterday was sustained by the volunteer patrols. The fighting was brisk. The Boers numbered 2,000.

"The volunteers at one moment were in great peril, being nearly cut off, but the officers handled their men splendidly and the Maxims effectively stopped the Boer rushes. The Boer shooting was wretched. The volunteers lost their kit, and altogether the experience was a pretty trying one. Our men were in the saddle three days and two nights with hardly a rest. Basuto natives were fighting with the Boers. It is reported that sixteen Boers were killed.

"Lieut. Gallwey, who is reported missing, is the oldest son of Sir M. H. Gallwey, Chief Justice of Natal. He is supposed to be in hiding, and searching parties have been sent out to try to find him.

"The cavalry are still bivouacking out, and slight skirmishes are frequent.

"I learn officially that Commandant Gen. Joubert has removed his headquarters to Dannhauser."

The War Office yesterday issued the following bulletin:

"No news of importance has been received from Natal to-day. The cavalry attached to our forces at Ladysmith and Dundee are engaged in observing the enemy's movements. Steps have been taken to secure Pietermaritzburg and Durban against raids on the western frontier.

"There is no recent reliable intelligence from Kimberley or Mafeking, both places being cut off from railway and telegraphic communication. It is believed, however, that a skirmish took place on Sunday six miles south of Kimberley, and that the Boers were beaten off with some loss by an armored train. There was some fighting at Mafeking on Friday or Saturday, ending with a repulse of the attacking force.

"Boers in considerable numbers are assembled opposite Aliwal North and Bothula (Bethulie?) on the Orange River. Railway communication with the Orange Free State and the Transvaal has now ceased, the remaining refugees having been warned to leave by way of Delagoa Bay."

The latest advices received here say that the Natal carbineers, who were engaged with the enemy at Bester's Station, have six men wounded. An armored train has been sent from Ladysmith to bring in the wounded.

Several spies have been arrested at Ladysmith.

THE MOVEMENT FROM THE WEST.

LADYSMITH, Oct. 19.—The Free State Boers, on the falling back of the British patrols, occupied Acton Homes yesterday. Their probable intention is to co-operate with the disaffected Natal Dutch in Umvoti.

This morning a patrol under Major Adye penetrated the Boer outpost at Besters Station, and was fired upon, but retired without loss.

Major Adye says that not a single shell fired at the British scouts by Boer artillery exploded. This bears out the reports that the Boers' shells are defective.

A cavalry patrol below Tintwa Pass had a brush with the enemy Tuesday evening. The Boers opened with artillery, but retreated on the advance of the Fifth Lancers.

DURBAN, Natal, Oct. 18.—The following official note has been issued regarding the Boer advance:

"An Orange Free State force, with a few guns, moved about ten miles down Tintwa

Continued on Page 2.

Carnegie Hall, Chickering Hall, Cooper Union, B'klyn Academy of Music; Evangelists Sunday night. Free. A word of love. See Amusement Col. —Adv.

Seasoned Desks at Honest Prices at Matthews, 158 Fulton st. and 1 Park place.—Adv.

REPUBLICANS LAUD MAZET

Big Rally at Durland's Largely in the Assemblyman's Interest.

SOME CONSPICUOUS ABSENTEES

Citizens' Union Men Fail to Appear—Gov. Roosevelt Speaks for the State Administration.

The anti-Tammany fusion county ticket was ratified last night by a meeting held at Durland's Riding Academy, under the auspices of the Republican County Committee. Nearly 10,000 persons, it was estimated, were gathered in and about the hall, and in the volume and vigor of their enthusiasm there were no signs that this is an "off year" politically.

Though the meeting was under Republican management, representatives of the Citizens' Union and of the Labor Party, and Independents who are supporting the fusion candidates, were on the platform. Many of the prominent Citizens' Unionists who were named on the official list of Vice Presidents given out by the County Committee were conspicuous by their absence, however. This was attributed in some measure to the fact that a main object of the meeting was admitted to be the furtherance of Assemblyman Mazet's candidacy for re-election in the Nineteenth District, where the Citizens' Union local organization is opposing him. Praise of the work of the Legislative Investigating Committee was a leading note in all the speeches.

The chairs on the tanbark floor of the big auditorium were filled before 8 o'clock, and a crush then began for seats, many who had platform tickets especially being disappointed. Those who were unable to get into the main hall gathered about a stand erected outside or in the Metropolitan Bicycle Academy across the street, where overflow meetings were carried on. The set decorations were confined to flags and bunting draped about the speaker's stage, but the bright-colored bonnets and gowns of the women who composed a great part of the audience supplemented these effectively.

GREETING TO THE GOVERNOR.

The enthusiasm of the huge crowd was cocked and primed, and it went off with a roar when Senator Chauncey M. Depew appeared. A minute later Mr. Mazet, followed by Frank Moss, came in and there was another tumultuous volley of cheering. The greatest demonstration of all, however, was when Gov. Roosevelt, an hour later, came in while John Proctor Clarke was speaking. Then the closely packed thousands rose to their feet and yelled and shouted and shrieked and waved everything wavable for a full minute. Reference to Croker and Tammany were hissed again and again.

Senator Depew presided. In his introductory remarks he said:

"When we elected Roosevelt Governor last Fall, many people said it was a risky experiment. They said he was liable to break loose occasionally and charge up San Juan Hill. Well, we have had twelve months of Roosevelt and he has proved to be one of the ablest, most progressive, most suggestive in initiative, and the most courageous Governor we have had in half a century. But he will not accomplish some of his plans for the good of the State unless he has a Legislature in harmony with him. There is no more important work, therefore, before the electors of this State than to give Gov. Roosevelt a Republican Assembly this Fall.

"If that able and conscientious legislator, Mr. Mazet, presents a programme of municipal legislation based on the great work accomplished by his committee, the Governor wants a Republican Assembly to listen to those propositions. So, if the Tax Committee suggests reforms in our tax laws, the Governor must have a Legislature to stand by him and hold up his hand. If you do that, if you send a Republican Assembly to Albany to co-operate with the Governor, he will accomplish such results that very few will want anybody else for a second term."

SIR THOMAS LIPTON CHEERED.

Mr. Depew said that the Democrats had lost their leader, and he compared their condition to that of Shamrock without her topmast, which provoked loud cheers for Sir Thomas Lipton. Mr. Depew went on to paint a picture of the country's prosperity, declaring that "the only famine we now suffer from is a famine of freight cars to carry the products of our mills and factories." Hisses greeted the mention of Edward Atkinson and Carl Schurz. When the speaker mentioned McKinley the audience burst into long and loud applause.

"Three cheers for Dewey!" called a man in the crowd as this storm died away.

"Yes, go ahead. Three cheers for Dewey," said Mr. Depew. But there was no response.

John Proctor Clarke was introduced. His speech was sensational. He began by referring to the revelations made by the Lexow committee. Then he said:

"These same conditions exist to-day under the present administration. The hordes of women upon our streets, the open saloons in forbidden hours, the multiplication of dance halls and other evil resorts—all that goes in the euphemistic phrase 'a wide open town,' exist, do business, cozen, cheat, debauch by reason of official acquiescence bought with a price. The counsel to the present committee knows and could prove it. They were not willing to have that terrible story retold. They deemed it better to disappoint sensation lovers rather than again so pollute our civic atmosphere."

ATTACK ON JACOB HESS.

After reciting the record of the police under the Strong Administration, Mr. Clarke attacked Tammany for the removal of John McCullagh as Chief of Police, and incidentally leveled a fierce blow at Police Commissioner Jacob Hess.

"And yet this man, with twenty-seven years of police service and an absolutely clean record, was retired," he said. "And how? By the dismissal of two Republican Commissioners who refused to violate their oaths of office by voting to retire him, by the appointment of a poor, venal man as Commissioner who pleaded that he needed the salary as his only excuse for the vile deed, and by the direct and necessary vote of the Mayor."

Mr. Clarke detailed the results of the Mazet committee's inquiry into the prevalence of robberies and gambling and the alleged general demoralization of the police force, and went on to say:

"Upon the facts which I have recited—sworn evidence produced in public, not denied or contradicted—in the name of the good people of this town, in the name of heartbroken mothers and wives, whose husbands and sons have been ruined in these dens of infamy and vice; in the name of law and order, in the name of private virtue and public decency, I charge as the accomplices of criminals and the partners of gamblers, as debauchers of the public conscience and demoralizers of the police, Richard Croker, maker of Mayors and Commissioners, who once by a single word closed every poolroom in town and could do it to-morrow; Robert A. Van Wyck, elected Mayor of the greatest city of the Western World, who appointed the Commissioners who appointed the Chief and who said 'I think the city is in a more orderly condition than ever in my memory'; Police Commissioner York, who broke his promises and is ashamed of himself; Sexton, Hess, who sold himself, and William S. Devery."

MAZET DEFENDS HIS COURSE.

Mr. Clarke concluded with an exhortation to "Let's have done with partnership with gamblers and thieves. Let's raise a cry for decent government, for honest Judges that will make the very 'stones to rise and mutiny.'" Hearty applause interrupted him frequently, and his denunciations of Croker, Van Wyck, Hess, and Devery provoked storms of hisses.

Mr. Mazet followed. He, too, was well received. "Tammany Hall says I have besmirched the fair name of this city," he said. "Was that name besmirched by the asking of questions? No. It was besmirched by the answers that came out of the mouths of Tammany Hall office holders. Out of their own mouths they were convicted of partnership with vice and crime. There is the issue, and I am ready to stand on it."

Mr. Mazet described the Ramapo water contract as a gambling scheme, "controlled by Tammany Hall politicians, aided by a few Republicans put in to give it an appearance of fairness." "That," he declared, "is one of the issues of this campaign and I am willing to stand on that before the people of this district."

He reviewed the Blackwell's Island bridge scheme, the work on the Tombs prison and the testimony of Park Commissioner Moebus before his committee in which, he asserted, it had been shown that the Commissioner rented houses belonging to the city for a nominal rent on condition that the occupants sell beer from his brewery, and declared that on all those issues he was ready to meet the people.

GOV. ROOSEVELT SPEAKS.

Gov. Roosevelt was greeted with cheers as he stepped forward to speak, hundreds rising with smiling enthusiasm to greet him.

"I am very glad to have the chance of speaking to you to-night," said he, "and I hope the fact that you are here means that you are going to register. You don't want to let your enthusiasm for righteousness be offset by the extremely practical work of the gentlemen who are holding an opposition meeting across the way. [Laughter and applause.]

"I am here to appeal to all men who believe that a thief makes a bad public servant. First, let me say a word for our candidates for the judiciary." The Governor here alluded to the Republican advocacy of forbidding assessment of political candidates, and added, with a broad smile: "I hope you know me well enough to know that if anything goes into the platform on which I stand I will try to carry it into effect after election. [Applause.] In the next message I send to the Legislature I shall advocate in the strongest terms a bill forbidding the requesting of assessments or the receipt of payments from candidates for high judicial positions, and that bill will become a law if Messrs. Mazet, Fallows, Devis, and the other candidates we support are sent to the Assembly.

"Now let me say a word for Judge Daly. Nearly a generation ago New York City was forced to drain to the dregs the cup of humiliation because of the connection of three of our Judges with the Tweed Ring. Last year to the city's shame she submitted to having Tammany Hall drive from the bench Judge Daly because he was upright and honest. If the people of this city do not stamp with their disapproval the course which implies the removal of men like Judge Daly, we may all live to see conditions of Tweed's day in New York. Are you going to restore to power that party which was responsible for the corruption? If you expect to keep this commonwealth where this commonwealth should be kept, you must yourselves do your duty as citizens; you must yourselves punish in exemplary fashion those who are guilty of corruption.

RECORD OF THE LEGISLATURE.

"I speak for an honest and non-partisan administration of government. More has been done in the last session of the Legislature for the wage worker than in any fifteen years of Democratic control of it, because the Democrats promised what they knew they couldn't perform. They promised the millenium, and then they didn't give you anything. We gave you what we said we would, and a little more. What we said we'd do, we did. Every word we said on the stump was a little more than made good. I state this absolutely, and I defy contradiction! Not a word was said on the stump by myself or by any responsible supporter that we didn't make good.

"It is right and fitting that we should have headed the county ticket by nominating for Sheriff William J. O'Brien, [applause,] whose name is distinctly representative of wage-earners. We were in the last Legislature resolutely bent, not in any demagogic spirit, but wisely and conservatively, upon a single-minded determination to do justice to all men, and so far as might be to make the conditions of life such as to give a fair chance to each according to his worth as a man and his ability as a worker. Mr. O'Brien and his associates who watched the course of legislation realized that we did that, and that is why they are with us."

The Governor here took up the administration of the canals since he came into office. "The canals," he said, "were put under the control of Col. Partridge. The proof of the pudding is the eating, and as a result of his administration he has reduced the expenditure during the first eight months of his term to $450,000, as against a trifle less than $590,000 for the corresponding eight months of the previous year. That is, he has cut it down nearly $140,000, making the extraordinary saving of 25 per cent. The other public officials have worked along the same lines and have produced similar, though perhaps less striking, results. If Tammany had administered the Government of New York City for the past twenty months as the Government of the State has been administered for the past eight months, it is a safe thing to say that your local taxes could have been 20 per cent. less.

THE FRANCHISE TAX LAW.

"Tammany is very fond of denouncing corporations. Its hostility to them is so vehement in expression that there is no hostility left to take form in action. [Laughter.] We didn't denounce the corporations. We simply said that each corporation and individual should be treated according to merit, and should be made to bear its just share of the burden of public expenses. The franchise tax law was not conceived in any spirit of hostility, but simply framed for the purpose of making each corporation pay in proportion to its means, and those which have received public franchises pay in proportion to the benefits they have received. Tammany followed its old familiar plan in reference to this measure of loudly proclaiming adherence to a principle and showing hostility to any method of putting it into practice. [Laughter.]

"The Ford franchise tax law is absolutely the one of all tax laws passed in this State in this generation most worth having your name associated with. Of course in introducing so radical and far-reaching a change, it is absolutely certain that there will have to be supplemental legislation to facilitate the ascertainment of the value of the franchises and the collection of the tax. If you let Tammany Hall control the Legislature, you will give it an opportunity to interfere with, to hamper, and obstruct the carrying out of the franchise tax law.

"Last year a representative of a great corporation cynically said to me that his company preferred to take its chances of being blackmailed by Tammany Hall rather than pay its just debt to the State Assessors—they would make a better bargain that way. What one man said, ten thousand muttered and hundreds of thousands knew to be true."

NEW YORKERS TOO CALLOUSED.

"Let me recall to you some of the evidence taken before the Mazet committee. Think yourselves what it means when the chief of Tammany Hall avows that the reason he is in politics is that he is working for his pocket all the time! What can you expect but that his subordinates in office should act on the same principle? People in this city have become too callous by the knowledge of wrongdoing brought home to them.

"If they had not there would not be a decent man in New York whose veins would not burn within him to think of a leader in the city capable of speaking like that, and being able to retain his leadership twenty-four hours. It rests with you and the thousands like you to put once and for all the stamp of your condemnation on such a statement as that.

"I denounce in Tammany Hall what I will not permit in my own party!" [Here the Governor was interrupted by vociferous applause, and excitedly exclaimed "Wait a minute! Wait a minute! Wait a minute!"] "Forty-eight hours ago, or, to be accurate, last Monday, there was brought before me the case of a County Treasurer who had done things which if he had been in Tammany Hall would only have caused an outburst of wonder at his moderation. [Laughter.] When I am speaking I want to be taken with literal exactness.

"The men who testified before the Mazet committee are separated by an abyss of shame from this County Treasurer, for he largely erred through ignorance. He had put the State funds at interest, and had kept the interest, and he had put some public money in a bank without taking interest on it, and had accepted a gift of $100 from the bank. He had been renominated, and was, of course, accused by his political enemies. His supporters were among my stanchest political friends, and I took off his head as quick as that!" Here the Governor brought his hands together with a snap, and the audience laughed and applauded. "What I attended to as a mote in the Republican eye," he added, "I've got a right to notice as a beam in Tammany's eye."

The Governor then referred to "the infamous type of building code Tammany is now trying to foist upon the city," which was, he said, opposed by all the reputable architects in the city. "We shall have in the next Legislature," said he, "to limit the power of certain boards, to revise the tax legislation, to amend the charter in some respects. We can't do that if we have a Tammany Legislature. Men who are supporting Tammany Hall or any of these little outside candidates, whose only effect is to help Tammany Hall, are warring for the forces of evil, and showing that in this crisis of the city's need they stand against her interests. I appeal to you all to vote with us from the top of the ticket to the bottom."

REV. THOMAS R. SLICER SPEAKS.

The Rev. Thomas R. Slicer of the City Club was the last speaker. Soon after he began Gov. Roosevelt arose to leave. Breaking off from his discourse, Mr. Slicer exhorted:

"You cheer the Governor while he goes out."

The audience took him at his word and tendered Gov. Roosevelt a rousing farewell ovation. It was several minutes before the speaker could proceed. He said that while he represented the City Club, he was a Republican on all National questions. The Republican Party had shown an advance in that it would support good men irrespective of party lines where local issues were involved.

He called attention to the contrast exhibited when the "boss of New York and the victor of Manila" participated in the same parade, and likened the picture to that of "Nelson in the presence of the pirates of Algiers."

He considered the position of Mr. Stewart, the candidate against Mr. Mazet, as morally untenable, and sarcastically asked: "Suppose I were called to a church and found it connected with a faro bank, how long would it take me to resign?"

"The Citizens' Union in the Nineteenth District, a few men who are not masters of political wisdom," he said, "have named a candidate with the support of Tammany Hall for the purpose of defeating Mr. Mazet. This action ought to be damned in the eyes of every decent man, and the opposition meeting on the outside to-night is perfectly characteristic, and shows that they are 'in it for what there is in it.'

"Tammany's argument against Mr. Mazet is that he has uncovered the shame of this city, and that Tammany doesn't desire to have such a shameless person in the Assembly. What does it mean? It means home rule, and by that Tammany means the liberty to do as it d— pleases with everything in sight."

When Mr. Slicer finished there were cries of "Ford" and "Moss," but Senator Ford had already left the platform, and Mr. Moss declined to respond. Senator Depew then adjourned the meeting.

THE OVERFLOW MEETING.

Several hundred people were in attendance early in the evening at the overflow meeting in the Metropolitan Bicycle Academy, and the hall was well filled by the time Mr. Mazet arrived. The meeting was presided over by John C. Coleman, and the early speakers were Pratt A. Browne, Louis Stanton, and Charles F. Southwick. Mr. Mazet appeared at 9:30 o'clock, and was greeted with loud cheers. Mr. Mazet spoke for twenty minutes, his enthusiasm getting the better of a troublesome hoarseness.

A storm of cheering and a general rising to its feet on the part of the audience announced the arrival of Gov. Roosevelt. The Governor bustled up the aisle while the audience continued its ovation. Cheers for "Teddy" and for the "next President" were given, until Chairman Coleman raised his hand to still the tumult. During the lull an excited woman in the balcony shouted as a parting shot, "He's all right, you bet!" The Governor smiled as a little girl with the woman echoed shrilly, "He's all right."

Gov. Roosevelt spoke for fifteen minutes, urging his hearers to support the fusion ticket, "not as good Republicans, but as good citizens." He was frequently applauded. As he concluded the crowd rushed for the stage to shake his hand, but he escaped by a door in the rear.

Broadway, just north of Columbus Circle, as well as the circle itself, was moderately filled during the evening with a moving current of people, who were the occasional discharge of sky rockets and bombs. A small crowd collected around a truck next to Durland's Riding Academy and listened to a series of speakers, among whom was Louis C. Whiton, Republican candidate for Justice of the Municipal Court in the Tenth Judicial District. The only real enthusiasm shown by the crowds in the streets was displayed when Gov. Roosevelt went across Broadway from Durland's to the Metropolitan Bicycle Academy. The evident desire of every one to get a glimpse of the Governor made his passage difficult, even with the aid of four policemen.

ILLINOIS COURT HITS TRUSTS.

Glucose Combine Declared to be Contrary to the State Law and "Guilty of a Conspiracy to Defraud."

Special to The New York Times.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Oct. 19.—In passing upon the case of George F. Harding and others against the American Glucose Company, in which the plaintiffs alleged that a giant pool had been formed to regulate unlawfully the price of glucose, the Supreme Court to-day held that the company was a trust and that its charter was a violation of the State law.

The petitioners alleged that the Hamlin Brothers had been in control of the American Glucose Company, managing its affairs in their own interests, paying themselves large salaries, and concealing the business from the other stockholders and diverting the profits to their own use. It was asked that they be enjoined from transferring the property to the proposed pool. The Court says of the attempt to sell the property to E. L. Johnson of Chicago, that there was no sale. It says also that the parties engaged in the formation of the trust are guilty of a violation of the act of June 11, 1891, and that in entering into a combination to fix or limit the glucose product they "were guilty of a conspiracy to defraud."

In conclusion the Court ordered the Circuit Court below to set aside the deed of the American Glucose Company to Edwin L. Johnson, and all the contracts, assignments, and instruments accompanying the delivery of the deeds. Attorneys consider that this decision will affect almost every trust and combination in the State.

FURNITURE COMPANY ASSIGNS.

Louisville Manufacturing Company Turns Over Assets of $75,000.

Special to The New York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Oct. 19.—By a deed of assignment filed in the County Clerk's office the assets of the Louisville Manufacturing Company, by its President William Bennett, were turned over to the Columbia Finance and Trust Company for the benefit of creditors. Total assets of the company are said to be $75,000, and the liabilities are not in excess of, if they are equal to, this sum.

Mr. Bennett filed an individual assignment to the same assignee.

The assigned company is a furniture manufacturing corporation established by Mr. Bennett in April, 1875, and incorporated in 1892. The capital stock is $100,000, one-half of which is preferred.

Nearly all of the estimated liabilities are secured. The Columbia Finance and Trust Company, as trustees, holds $40,000 in mortgage bonds. Mr. Muir is Mr. Bennett's legal adviser.

Football—Princeton vs. Cadets at West Point, Sat., 21st inst., admission to field free; take Day Line up, return by West Shore; tickets, $1.50.—Adv.

Love and warning. Our Lord's coming. Sunday night. Carnegie Hall, Chickering Hall, B'klyn Academy of Music. Free. See Amusement Col.—Adv.

MR. COLER ATTACKS MAZET

Says He Is the Calumniator of the City's Fair Fame.

FUSION'S FIGHT AGAINST HIM

First Big Rally in the Nineteenth of Citizens' Union and Tammany Men for Stewart.

That Tammany Hall is working in earnest with the Citizens' Union in trying to elect Perez M. Stewart to the Assembly and Francis W. Aymar to the Board of Aldermen from the Nineteenth District was demonstrated last night by the att

ing Mr. Stewart, who from all I can hear is an honest, upright, intelligent citizen, and defeating Robert Mazet, the calumniator of our city and the merest tool of the Republican boss, a sharp and effective blow will be dealt at the base of the scaffold on which our fair city has been strangling for so many years."

Commissioner of Charities John W. Keller was the next speaker and was received with enthusiasm. He prefaced his remarks by announcing that he was a straight Tammany man, and then proceeded to pay his compliments to Mr. Mazet.

"For six months," said he, "Mazet has been decrying the City of New York. There is not a citizen of New York who is not proud of his city, unless it be Mazet. He says that the people who made the city what it is cannot rule it, are not competent to rule it, and must perforce be governed from Albany.

"You have all seen the mechanical toy sold on the streets, a duck which the fakir winds up and starts waddling and quacking on the sidewalk. I went before Mazet, and as I saw him sitting there, I could only compare him to this toy duck. He is the most incompetent, irresolute, and irresponsible man who ever held a public position. He was perfectly helpless until Quigg wound him up and started him waddling and quacking. Now I can understand that a man will obey the mandate of Platt, bad as this may be, but the man who plays the toy duck for Lemuel E. Quigg is beneath contempt.

SAYS PLATT WANTED REVENGE.

"The Mazet committee is the result of a personal vengeance and nothing else. Because the Democratic Party refused to support the Astoria Gas Grab bill in the Assembly, Platt, out of revenge, ordered Quigg to wind up Mazet and start the so-called committee of investigation. Stewart may be a Citizens' Union man, but any man is better than Mazet. By all accounts Stewart is an honest man, but any man is more honest than Mazet. There is only one greater blackguard than Mazet in New York, and he is his associate, Moss. Every honest voter should repudiate Mazet, the toy duck of Quigg and Platt."

Language scarcely less strong was indulged in by Assemblyman Harburger, who followed Mr. Keller. "No worse representative ever disgraced the halls of legislation," he passionately exclaimed, "than the man who misrepresents this district, and who, at the bidding of Tracy, Boardman & Platt, was the chief inquisitor against the interests of this city. Mazet is the most Puritanical, fanatical bigot the world ever saw. He is against the Jewish race, the Irish race, and the German race equally, and should be driven from the Capitol.

"He opposed and was the means of defeating bills I introduced in the interest of the poor people of this city last Winter, and of the soldier element, whose monthly stipend it was sought to raise. He thinks that he himself is a greater soldier than Napoleon or Alexander or Grant. Yet when our soldiers entered upon the war with Spain this great Lieutenant of Company D was a coffee cooler of the United States remaining at home." Roars of laughter and prolonged applause greeted this sally.

District Attorney Asa Bird Gardiner, who was the next speaker, was honored with a very hearty reception. He likened the Mazet Commission to King James II's high commission, over which Bloody Judge Jeffreys presided. It had been acting in violation of the law, he said, and he expatiated upon the serious danger to the community such commissions constituted.

INTRODUCING THE CANDIDATES.

The candidates themselves were introduced and made a few remarks, and the meeting was about to end when Assistant District Attorney J. Lindsay Gordon was seen shaking hands with friends on the platform. There were loud calls for him, and he responded by delivering himself of a brief speech against Mazet, which he concluded as follows:

"In November Mazet will be buried so deeply under the snow of adverse votes of his indignant fellow-citizens that if he ever manages to kick from under the heap he will be in 'hell or China,' a remark that tickled the audience hugely, and sent them home in high good humor.

During the early part of the meeting, as stated, a big procession of Democrats paraded the vicinity, under the generalship of Tombs Warden James Hagan. It was headed by a brass band and Fred F. Fleck's Pioneer Corps, and was in three divisions, all headed by bands. Many transparencies were borne along, having such questions and affirmations as "Why didn't Mazet investigate Platt?" "Mazet will be elected—nit," and "Quigg wants Mazet; the people want neither."

A detachment of mounted police brought up the rear of the marching host and headed a procession of vehicles, conspicuous among which was a smart tallyho, filled inside and out, and decked with flags. A blaze of fireworks marked the progress of the paraders, who at 9 o'clock arrived at the rink and marched in while two bands stood near the entrance and created a frightful din by playing different tunes together.

There was not room for all the men who sought to crowd into the hall, and an overflow meeting was organized outside which was addressed by Warden Hagan, William Sweetser, Albert Bach, William Graham, and William Donihee.

MR. HILL NOT SULKING.

His Conference with Chairman Danforth—Mr. Mack Says Bryan Is the Democratic Boss.

Ex-Senator David B. Hill was in town yesterday, but he did not go near the Democratic State Headquarters in the Hoffman House. That was foundation enough for the political trouble-makers on which to base a story that the ex-Senator was sulking not exactly in his tent, but in his hotel—the Manhattan—as the result of his recent defeat in the State Committee.

But Chairman Danforth of the State Committee crushed that canard by going up to the Manhattan and having a talk with Mr. Hill, which, he declared after his return to headquarters, was "most satisfactory."

"Senator Hill is, as he always has been, earnestly interested in the success of the party this Fall," said Mr. Danforth, "and I found him ready to do anything he can to help out."

"Will Mr. Hill make any speeches in the campaign?"

"No, I think not. He might if there was any State officer to be elected, but he will hardly go into the district campaigns."

Among the visitors at Democratic Headquarters yesterday were Norman E. Mack of Buffalo and Dr. John H. Girdner of the Chicago Platform Democracy, who conferred at length with Chairman Danforth.

Mr. Mack, who is a recognized Silver Democratic leader in the western part of the State, said afterward that the action of the State Committee with regard to Mr. Bryan was "highly satisfactory to the people of the State generally."

"Since that meeting, whom do you recognize as the State leader?" Mr. Mack was asked.

"Well, Bryan's the boss. I don't see that the State Committee meeting changed anything. If we've got any boss, it's W. J. Bryan."

Mr. Mack said that he had hopes of a Democratic Assembly this Fall. "We expect to hold our own in Erie," he said, "by electing five members. We can hardly look for any gain for the reason that two of the five districts we now have are normally Republican.

"There are other up-State counties, however, where I do look for gains. I wouldn't be surprised, for instance, if we should elect an Assemblyman in Chautauqua as a result of the split among the Republicans there over Treasurer Hutson, who has been removed by the Governor and forced off the Republican ticket."

Chairman Danforth yesterday received more reports of Assembly prospects in the interior, which, he said, were generally encouraging.

TAKING UP SHEEHAN'S CHARGES

Ninth District Election Inspectors Before Deputy Attorney General.

Preliminary examination of the Election Inspectors charged with fraud in connection with the September primaries in the Ninth Assembly (John A. Sheehan's) District was begun yesterday afternoon by Deputy Attorney General John H. Coyne in the office of State Superintendent of Elections McCullagh.

Fourteen of the Inspectors, accused of refusing to hand out ballots containing the names of John C. Sheehan's candidates in the Ninth Assembly District primaries, appeared in response to the Deputy Attorney General's subpoenas. James J. Russell, who appeared as their attorney, attempted to gain admittance to the examination, but was refused. Mr. Coyne was assisted in the conduct of the examination by Job E. Hedges. Several of the witnesses and Election Inspectors failed to appear, and the examination was continued over to-day. Mr. Hedges will take charge this morning.

In regard to the outcome of yesterday's examination, the Deputy Attorney General refused all information. "I have no intention of conferring with Gov. Roosevelt," he said, "regarding the course to be pursued until my report is presented."

As to the possibility that his report would recommend the calling of a special term of the Supreme Court, Mr. Coyne refused a statement. He also declined to comment on the attitude of District Attorney Gardiner in his reported declaration that the District Attorney's office would look out for and prosecute all cases of election fraud.

Word has been received by Superintendent McCullagh of an alleged plot to colonize voters in the Nineteenth Assembly District, and that the men were to be rushed through the registration to-day and to-morrow. Preparation has been made to frustrate any such attempts. John Sweeny, who was arrested on a warrant issued by Magistrate Steer of Brooklyn, charging illegal registration, was arraigned in the Adams Street Police Court, Brooklyn, yesterday charged with falsely registering from 16 Tillary Street. The complainant was Deputy Election Inspector James Cummings. It was alleged that Sweeny had been only one night at 16 Tillary Street, which is a lodging house, and that since registering he had been staying at a Bowery lodging house. Sweeny said that he still claimed 16 Tillary Street as his place of residence. Sweeny registered after being challenged. He was held for trial in default of $300 bail.

STIRRING UP ALL ELECTORS.

Democrats and Republicans Make Efforts to Increase Registration.

In the past few days extraordinary efforts have been made by all the political organizations to get out a full registration to-day and to-morrow, the last two days in which voters may qualify for the coming election. District leaders and election district Captains have been aroused to the importance of making up for the falling off in the figures for the first two days and electors have been bombarded with circulars notifying them of the location of the place of registry and warning them that, if they do not register they will lose their right to vote.

Chairman Odell of the Republican State Committee said that nothing would be left undone to bring out a full Republican registration up the State. "Our men are all wide awake," he said, "and I guess they will get pretty nearly all the names on the books that belong there."

President Quigg of the Republican County Committee said:

"Every Republican vote that we can get at will be reached. We look for a large increase to-day and to-morrow over last week's figures."

Chairman Danforth of the Democratic State Committee said that the County Chairman had been stirred up on the question of registration from headquarters. "We will get out our vote up the State," he said confidently. The Tammany managers have been making house-to-house canvasses in close districts, and it was said at Tammany Hall yesterday that if there was any falling off in the total registration, not much of it would be on the Democratic side.

Many business men, it is said, hesitate to register for fear of inviting jury duty thereby. Attention was called yesterday to the fact that the Commissioner of Jurors does not make up his lists from the registration books, and that nobody could evade jury duty by failing to register.

WISSIG OUT OF POLITICS.

His Charges Against Engel Faction in the Eighth District.

Ex-Assemblyman Philip Wissig of the Eighth Assembly District publicly announced yesterday morning that he is out of politics for good. His bartender was arrested yesterday, and Wissig declares that the arrest came through a rumor that independent Democrats had intended running him for Alderman in opposition to Martin Engel's Tammany Hall candidate.

Wissig owns the saloon at 270 Grand Street. He was formerly Chairman of the Martin Engel Association of the Eighth Assembly District. There was a meeting Wednesday night, which Wissig did not attend—something so unusual that, like wildfire, ran the rumor through the streets of the district that the independent Democrats, who had declared openly their dislike for Engel's candidates, had induced Wissig to run on their ticket for Alderman.

It was about 1 o'clock yesterday morning when Wissig's bartender, Henry Mantel, was closing up the saloon. Detective Sheehan of the Eldridge Street Station walked in and ordered a glass of beer. Mantel gave it to him, and was at once arrested. In the Essex Market Court, later in the morning, numerous Eighth Assembly District politicians appeared when the case was called.

Magistrate Crane was indignant about the matter when he heard it. The bartender's defense was that he gave the beer to the policeman as he was closing up because he knew him. He gave him the beer for nothing. He was discharged.

"I am out of politics for the future," said Wissig, as he left the courtroom with Mantel. "Martin Engel will never get me back again in the Tammany ranks. I was against Engel, and he took the wrong course to get me back again."

NOMINEES FOR THE ASSEMBLY.

Full List of Those Named in the Various Districts of the State by Democrats and Republicans.

The following is a list of the Republican and Democratic Assembly candidates in New York State:

ALBANY.

Dist.	REPUBLICAN.	DEMOCRAT.
1.	W. L. Coughtry.*	G. W. Hallenbeck.
2.	James B. McEwen.*	Ornie De Graff.
3.	Isidge Wachsman.	George T. Kelley.*
4.	Edward McCreary.	Prescott Hildreth.

ALLEGANY.

1. A. W. Litchard.* T. M. Davis.

BROOME.

1. James T. Rogers.* Nelson E. Kelley.
2. John H. Swift. Fred E. Kennedy.

CATTARAUGUS.

1. W. E. Wheeler. M. J. McCarey.
2. A. T. Fancher.* Henry C. Sell.

CAYUGA.

1. Ernest G. Treat. Joseph Hest.
2. George S. Fordyce.* John C. Healy.

CHAUTAUQUA.

1. T. S. Fowler.* H. W. Flahaven.
2. S. Fred Nixon.* Thomas J. Cummings.

CHEMUNG.

1. Charles H. Knipp. David N. Hellero.

CHENANGO.

1 Jotham P. Allds.* Fred H. Wilcox.

CLINTON.

1. Charles E. Johnson. Edmund J. Pickett.*

COLUMBIA.

1. M. M. Little. Lester J. Bashford.*

CORTLAND.

1. George A. Sands.* Fay C. Parsons.

DELAWARE.

1. Delon Axtell.* Charles T. Warner.

DUTCHESS.

1. John T. Smith.* (No nomination.)
2. W. A. Tripp.* E. L. Perkins.

ERIE.

1. A. T. Meyer. J. H. Bradley.
2. H. W. Hill.* Philip Schmidt.
3. B. A. Peevers. George Geoghan.
4. William Metzler. E. A. Howley.
5. T. F. Suedorf. Henry Streifler.*
6. N. J. Miller. John T. Butler.
7. John K. Patten.* Samuel J. Witse.
8. E. Cook. Orson Earl.

ESSEX.

1. Orlando Beede.* Arthur Delano.

FRANKLIN.

1. Halbert D. Stevens. Phelps Smith.

FULTON AND HAMILTON.

1. William Harris. M. Somers.

GENESEE.

1. John J. Ellis.* E. N. Moulthrop.

GREENE.

1. Pierre S. Jennings. Sylvester B. Sage.*

HERKIMER.

1. Erwin E. Kelley.* G. B. Wheeler.

JEFFERSON.

1. Morgan Bryan.* Lewis W. Day.
2. Chas. O. Roberts.* Jerome Cooper.

KINGS.

1.	John H. Morgan.	Thomas O. Hague.
2.	P. J. O'Sullivan.	John McKeown.*
3.	John J. Brennan.	J. J. McInerney.*
4.	Charles S. Cotten.*	H. R. Wells.
5.	A. C. De Graw.*	A. R. Renney.
6.	John H. Waite.	F. S. Parker.
7.	C. W. Wright.	J. D. Holstein.
8.	James McAvoy.	T. J. Farrell.*
9.	Charles Foster.	John J. Cain.*
10.	Edward L. Collier.*	Charles E. Fisk.
11.	Timothy J. Maher.	J. A. Ginder.*
12.	Frank J. Price.	C. C. Schoeneck.*
13.	Thomas B. Habby.	George Selma.*
14.	Thomas E. Grealey.	Thomas P. Hawkins.
15.	E. C. Schlueter.	Charles Juengst.*
16.	E. C. Brennan.*	Robert H. Ray.
17.	Harris Wilson.*	R. W. Sharpe.
18.	Jacob D. Remsen.	Henry A. Ball.*
19.	Louis Bost.	C. Hassenflug.
20.	Richard Goodwin.	W. F. Delaney.
21.	Joseph Adams.	Herman H. Tyrborg.*

LEWIS.

1. John L. Smith. O. A. Shepard.

LIVINGSTON.

1. Otto Kelsey.* Hugh Campbell.

MADISON.

1. Robert J. Fish.* Wallace E. Burdick.

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MONROE.

1.	Morton E. Lewis.*	Frank F. Jones.
2.	A. J. Rodenbeck.*	Henry M. Pruner.
3.	Richard Gardiner.*	M. E. Gibbs.
4.	B. F. Gleason.*	Jacob S. Haight.

MONTGOMERY.

1. A. Walrath. James W. Ferguson.

NEW YORK

1.	T. P. Brown.	M. Halpin.
2.	T. J. Karman.	James A. Riordan.*
3.	James J. Smith.	M. T. Sharkey.*
4.	Samuel F. Brothers.	P. H. Roche.*
5.	Nelson B. Henry.*	A. Wells Stump.
6.	Thomas McNulty.	T. P. Sullivan.*
7.	George W. Low.	John F. Maher.*
8.	Samuel Rosenberg.	Isaac Cohen.
9.	James A. Allen.	N. T. Phillips.*
10.	Chas. S. Rosenthal.	Julius Harburger.*
11.	Thomas A. Hanson.	J. T. O'Connor.*
12.	Israel Ellis.	Leon Sanders.*
13.	Frank Schmitt.	P. F. Trainor.*
14.	John J. O'Rourke.	Louis Meister.*
15.	Thos. J. McManus.	James E. Smith.*
16.	Ralph M. Cohen.	Samuel Prince.
17.	Thos. E. Farrell.	James T. Fitzgerald.
18.	W. S. Whitehead.	Charles P. Dillon.*
19.	Robert Mazet.*	I. M. Stewart.
20.	John S. Shea.	Harry Honeck.
21.	E. H. Fallows.*	James F. Court.
22.	John E. Pratt.	Joseph Baum.
23.	Ellis H. Scutsworth.	Maurice Minton.
24.	James J. Nugent.	J. B. Fitzgerald.*
25.	J. A. Weeks, Jr.	G. T. Goldthwait.*
26.	J. F. Southmond.	John J. O'Connell.*
27.	G. Davis.*	H. E. Lippincott.
28.	William Martin.	Joseph I. Green.*
29.	Homer Falks.	M. B. Ryttenberg.
30.	John J. Melssing.	S. S. Hayman.
31.	Samuel S. Slater.*	L. W. Goodrich.
32.	Fred Horn.	John Peth, Jr.*
33.	T. H. McCracken.	John E. Eagan.*
34.	Chas. D. Stewrer.	William G. Scanlon.
35.	Edwin B. Root.	William E. Morris.

NIAGARA.

1.	J. T. Darrisch.*	Christian Wolff.
2.	Jay S. Rowe.*	John E. Noblett.

ONEIDA.

1.	Wm. E. Richards.	W. J. Sullivan.*
2.	Louis M. Martin.*	Joseph B. Cushman.
3.	Charles M. Marson.	Charles Kau.

ONONDAGA.

1.	Edwin V. Baker.	P. S. Thornton.
2.	Robert Moore.	William S. Herrick.
3.	Edward B. Sabine.*	A. Z. Hyman.
4.	John T. Delaney.*	James J. Barrett.

ONTARIO.

1.	J. L. Burnett.*	J. H. Ray.

ORANGE.

1.	James G. Graham.*	A. C. Ormsbee.
2.	Louis Bedell.*	D. P. Schultz.

ORLEANS.

1. William W. Phipps. Henry S. Burnett.

OSWEGO.

1.	Thomas D. Lewis.*	M. J. Daly.
2.	T. M. Costello.*	Don Bishop.

OTSEGO.

1. Andrew D. Smith. Henry Clark.

PUTNAM.

1. William W. Everett. C. A. Rundall.

QUEENS.

1.	Sherman Callahan.	C. C. Wissel.* P. H. Gleason, (Ind.)
2.	H. S. McKnight.	Cyrus B. Gale.*
3.	G. W. Doughty.*	E. N. Townsend.

RENSSELAER.

1.	Hugh Galbraith.	John T. Graham.
2.	John F. Ahern.	William Hutton, Jr.*
3.	Michael Russell.*	L. N. S. Miller.

RICHMOND.

1. John J. Hayes. George C. Metcalf.

ROCKLAND.

1. R. B. Redermond. Frank P. Demarest.

ST. LAWRENCE.

1.	C. S. Plank.	J. W. Mansour.
2.	B. A. Babcock.*	G. B. Sawyer.

SARATOGA.

1. George H. West.* Adelbert P. Knapp.

SCHENECTADY.

1. A. J. McMillan.* C. C. Mesick.

SCHOHARIE.

1. L. W. Baxter. Daniel A. Frisbie.

SCHUYLER.

1. Olin T. Nye. J. F. Barnes.

SENECA.

1. I. G. Larzelere. Richard M. Steele.

STEUBEN.

1.	Frank S. Platt.	John Hinman.
2.	Hyatt C. Hatch.*	Charles O. Cotton.

SUFFOLK.

1.	J. M. Hallock.*	D. R. Johnson.
2.	R. Post.*	H. B. B. Browning.

SULLIVAN.

1. E. R. Dusinberry. E. E. Pinney.

TIOGA.

1. Daniel P. Witter.* Harry B. Winters.

TOMPKINS.

1. Benjamin Conger. G. H. Baker.

ULSTER.

1.	Robert Snyder.*	Jacob D. Wurts.
2.	Thomas Snyder.	George Terwilliger.

WARREN.

1. C. H. Hitchcock.* E. T. Griffin.

WASHINGTON.

1. Samuel B. Irwin. Thomas A. Paterson.

WAYNE.

1. Fred W. Griffiths. Myron C. Taylor.

WESTCHESTER.

1.	Walter F. Allerton.	John J. Sloan.*
2.	James C. Cooley.	W. Henderson, Jr.*
3.	James K. Apgar.*	G. V. B. Frost.

WYOMING.

1. C. J. G. Gardner. William N. Martin.

YATES.

1. E. M. Sawyer.* Frank Collin.

*Renominated.

The Woodruff and Clarke Debate.

Lieut. Gov. Timothy L. Woodruff returned to Brooklyn yesterday and promptly accepted the recent challenge of John F. Clarke, the Democratic candidate for District Attorney, to debate political questions on the stump. In his note to the challenger he inclosed a $375 check to cover half the rent of the public hall. The debate is arranged to take place on Monday next at the Academy of Music.

John B. Pannes, Candidate.

In the list of candidates for Municipal District Justices which the City Club was asked to indorse on Wednesday evening, and which was published yesterday, appeared the name of Alfred E. Pannes as candidate in the Seventh District. The name should have been John B. Pannes. The club did not take action.

BAY STATE DEMOCRATS AT WAR.

Mayor Quincy of Boston Will Not Speak with Williams.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 19.—The dissension among the Democrats of this city and State, which arose last year and has continued, is still further accentuated by recent attempts to hold a ratification meeting in Boston in the interest of harmony. The State Committee put forward George Fred Williams as the chief speaker and suggested that Mayor Quincy should suppress his expansion views for a day or two while he demanded the withdrawal of the army and navy of the United States from the Philippines, in line with the Democratic platform. But Mr. Quincy has declared that he will not speak on the same platform with Williams. As a result the factions are still at war.

Somerset Democratic Nominations.

SOMERVILLE, N. J., Oct. 19.—The Democrats of Somerset County held their county convention here to-day. Former Speaker James J. Bergen was nominated for Senator, and J. L. M. Dufour for Assembly.

The registration booths will be open to-day, the third day of registration, from 7 o'clock in the morning until 10 o'clock at night.

PULLMAN-WAGNER MERGER

Consolidation Agreement Effected by the Palace Car Companies.

WAGNER INTERESTS GIVE WAY

To Go Out of Business in December, Leaving a Clear Field for the More Powerful Concern.

The official announcement will almost beyond doubt be made in a short time that Pullman's Palace Car Company and the Wagner Palace Car Company have effected an agreement of consolidation. THE NEW YORK TIMES is able to make this assertion on statements made yesterday by interests close enough to the Wagner Company to have the utterances considered authoritative that the deal has been actually agreed upon, even to details, and that it is a merger.

The Wagner Company, this authority went on to state, will go out of business on Dec. 31, 1899, thus giving the larger and more powerful Pullman's Company essentially a clear field for operations. This statement was made yesterday in spite of the denial from President W. Seward Webb of the Wagner Company, which appeared in Wall Street, the denial being reinforced during the evening by James D. Taylor, Treasurer of the company, who also took occasion to make light of the reported merger. Mr. Webb could not be found, but, speaking as an officer of the company, Mr. Taylor said:

"Don't believe what you hear about this so-called deal. There has been a lot of talk about consolidation even during the lifetime of Mr. Pullman and Senator Wagner, but it never amounted to anything. There may be some talk, but it has not reached a decisive stage yet, so far as I know, and I do not know that it will. Both companies are doing well, and their relations are and have been amicable. The deal, as one might say, is up in the air."

Mr. Taylor added, after evading several questions, that there was nothing to write about, "for," said he, "if there has been anything like that going on I don't know anything about it, and really I am not in a position to talk about the affairs of the Wagner Company."

In spite of the many denials, there has been a buoyancy in Pullman stocks for some time on what was regarded as more than rumor, and among those best informed in the Street the announcement of a completion of the deal will cause no unusual amount of surprise.

Under the merger, the two companies have nearly $80,000,000 of capital, the Pullman Company having over $50,000,000 of this amount. In extent of its traffic service, the Pullman Company is much larger than the Wagner. The Pullman Company, in absorbing its rival, will take over 16,000 miles, which include the service on all of the Vanderbilt properties, not only owned or controlled by the Vanderbilts, but properties like the New York, New Haven and Hartford, which have close physical relations with the Vanderbilt interests.

The informant of THE NEW YORK TIMES, in speaking further of the deal, said:

"There has been much disputation between the champions of the two palace-car systems as to who was the originator and developer of the comfortable system which has come to be known as the palace-car service. George M. Pullman and Webster Wagner were both New Yorkers, the latter having his home in the Mohawk Valley, while Mr. Pullman for a long time conducted a carpenter's shop in a small town west of Rochester. Both were hustlers, and both gave great impetus to conveniences in travel.

"In the Pullman instance there never was identification with any particular group of corporations, although the Pennsylvania Railroad Company was closer than any one else to the Pullman interest. Senator Wagner, on the other hand, made his property from the start a Vanderbilt institution. Over and over again efforts had been made for consolidation, but during Mr. Pullman's lifetime such a merger was found to be impossible. Succeeding him in shaping the policy of the company have been men much more disposed toward business conciliation."

The negotiations, which are now declared to be successfully completed, have been under way for some time past. Robert T. Lincoln, President, and Norman B. Ream, for the Pullman Company, and William K. Vanderbilt, for the Wagner organization, it is said by the same authority, have been chiefly the negotiating representatives. While the deal was pending, or when the representatives had come to a tentative understanding, all litigation between the two companies was brought to a standstill. Some of the lawsuits had been pending for years and were bitterly fought step by step, especially the contentions as to the patent rights touching upon vestibule frames.

Although not officially announced, Wall Street has heard that the capital of the new company will be $100,000,000, and that coincident with the actual consummation of the deal, there will be a substantial extra dividend distribution to the shareholders.

An especially important feature of the deal—what probably has exerted a large influence in expediting the deal—is that the Pullman Palace Car Company turns over to W. K. Vanderbilt, or other representatives of the New York Central Railroad Company, its holdings of the stock of the Boston and Albany and the Boston and Maine Railroad. Aside from the Vanderbilt interests and the holdings of the State of Massachusetts, the Pullman Palace Car Company owns and controls the largest concentrated block of Boston and Albany stock—enough, it is represented, to provide for the New York Central at a Boston and Albany stockholders' meeting. This, of course, means the success of W. K. Vanderbilt over all obstructionists.

The Wagner Company is a joint stock association in this State, and according to a report of Jan. 1, 1899, operates in twenty States. It has a capital stock authorized of $20,000,000 and pays dividends of 8 per cent. The earnings for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1898, aggregated $3,681,214, of which $1,214,683 were net.

The Pullman Palace Car Company made an extra cash dividend of 20 per cent. in August, 1898, as the stock was increased to $54,000,000 in order to distribute $18,000,000 of surplus assets which had been accumulated through Mr. Pullman's management. The annual report for the fiscal year ending July 31, 1898, showed gross earnings of $10,674,000, of which over $2,000,000 came from royalties and profits made from manufacturing contracts, the net earnings being $5,273,000 and the distribution in dividends $2,880,000.

PULLMAN COMPANY MEETS.

May Consider the Question of Absorbing the Wagner Company.

CHICAGO, Oct. 19.—At the annual meeting of stockholders of the Pullman Palace Car Company, held to-day, over two-thirds of the capital stock were represented. All the old Directors were re-elected. The Directors elected the following officers: Robert T. Lincoln, President; Thomas H. Wickes, Vice President; A. S. Weinsheimer, Secretary. An Executive Committee of three, with the President as ex-officio member, was elected, consisting of Marshall Field, Henry C. Hulbert, and Norman B. Ream.

The total revenue of the company for the year was $11,478,929, of which amount $9,748,576 came from the earnings of cars, and $1,730,353 from manufacturing, rentals, &c.

Operating expenses were $4,550,808, and the company paid out in dividends $3,149,550. The surplus for the year was $2,295,465.

Another meeting will be held to-morrow, for the purpose, it is said, of transacting miscellaneous business. Whether the matter of merging the Pullman and Wagner interests would be considered could not be learned.

Blanche Walsh Loses Her Voice.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., Oct. 19.—Miss Blanche Walsh, while appearing at the Academy of Music in "Gismonda" to-night, suffered a loss of voice and the curtain had to be rung down. Before the second act was finished a physician was called, but Miss Walsh's voice did not return and the audience had to be dismissed. It is expected that she will appear to-morrow night.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

CHICAGO, Oct. 19.—The New England Transfer Elevator Company, Forty-eighth Street and Homan Avenue, was burned this morning. Loss $100,000.

CASTORIA.

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

1,500 BOER TROOPS REPORTED KILLED

Continued from Page 1.

Pass, opening with artillery on small British cavalry patrols. The range was very distant and the shooting indifferent. The object may have been either a feint to draw our troops from the real point of attack or a prelude to Boer concentration against Ladysmith."

BURGHERSDORP, Cape Colony, Oct. 18.—The Boer Commandant at Beeste Kraal sent a message to Aliwal North requesting the townsfolk to prepare coffee for his men, who arrived there this morning.

PORTUGAL REPORTED NEUTRAL.

LONDON, Oct. 19.—Portugal, according to a dispatch from Berlin, has given distinct assurances of her neutrality. A continuance of commerce with the Transvaal, by way of Delagoa Bay, is therefore secured.

THE ATTITUDE OF GERMANY.

BERLIN, Oct. 19.—The Cologne Gazette, in an article probably inspired, argues against the manifestation by Germany of sympathy for the Boers, asserting that the ultimate assumption of power by Great Britain in the Transvaal would be an acceptable issue of the struggle, but suggesting that in the remote eventuality of the prolongation of the war, involving Great Britain in serious difficulties, Germany should keep her hands free in order to be able to vindicate her interests.

GOLD SEIZED AT DELAGOA BAY.

British Reported to Have Taken Boer Treasure of £25,000.

LONDON, Oct. 20.—According to the Cape Town correspondent of The Daily Mail another £25,000 of Transvaal gold has been seized aboard the steamer Avondale Castle at Delagoa Bay.

5,000 TROOPS TO SAIL TO-DAY.

To be Landed at Ports Between Cape Town and Durban.

LONDON, Oct. 19.—Everything is now in readiness for the great departure of troops from Southampton to-morrow, when five transports, each carrying 1,000 men, with officers, will start for South Africa. The first will sail at 1:30 P. M., the others following at intervals of half an hour.

It is learned that the transports will go neither to Durban nor Cape Town, both of which are already overcrowded with refugees, but to Port Elizabeth, Port Alfred, and East London, from which points railroads converge directly upon the Free State border, where concentration will be effected somewhere in the neighborhood of Norval's Pont. The advance will then begin toward Pretoria, straight through the Free State.

INDEPENDENCE OF THE TRANSVAAL.

Government Urged to Seize the Present Occasion to Proclaim It.

Foreign Correspondent of NEW YORK TIMES.

CAPE TOWN, Sept. 20.—The Hollander faction of the Transvaal, headed by Dr. Leyds, who has never in the slightest degree sought to disguise his hatred of the British, are regarded by the British Uitlanders as far more virulent opponents than the most prejudiced of the Boers. In any case, the Hollander editor of the Volksstem, the Dutch paper of Pretoria, which, like the Standard and Diggers' News of Johannesburg, is subsidized by the Government, has, all through the present crisis, strongly opposed anything in the way of concession to the demands of the British Government. It now urges upon the Government the absolute necessity of sending an "official diplomatic note" to the European powers and to the United States, containing in strong terms its entire repudiation of Great Britain's claims of suzerainty.

It was, the Volksstem asserts, because the powers were under the impression that the Transvaal was a vassal State of Great Britain that upon the latter's objection the former was denied representation in the Peace Conference at The Hague. It is argued by the Volksstem that such a note would be of great political value to the Transvaal, for as long as a repudiation as suggested is not published, Uitlanders of Dutch, Belgian, American, German, and Russian extraction will hesitate to have themselves naturalized, seeing they would thereby become, in a way, Britons. In a word, continues the paper mentioned, the direct result of the Transvaal's allowing Great Britain to resume its claims to remain uncontradicted would be that Uitlanders favorably disposed to the republic would be discouraged and British Uitlanders encouraged.

Irish Contingent to Sail Next Week.

QUEENSTOWN, Oct. 19.—It is stated that the transports Servia, Catalonia, Siberian, Jamaican, and Orcana will assemble here early next week with troops aboard, to embark the Irish contingent. It is also announced that arrangements have been made for several battleships and cruisers to convoy the transports to the Cape.

Queen Bids Troops Farewell.

LONDON, Oct. 20.—The Queen drove from Balmoral Castle to the Ballater Barracks yesterday to bid farewell to the Gordon Highlanders, who are going to the Cape. After reviewing the troops the Queen addressed them as follows:

"I am pleased to see you looking so well and fit for duty. You are going on foreign service and I wish you all a godspeed. I hope you will return safe and well." The officers were then presented to her Majesty, the men cheering and the Queen bowing.

It is rumored that the Channel Squadron has been ordered to Queenstown.

Boer Outrages on Natives Reported.

CAPE TOWN, Oct. 19.—Complaints of Boer outrages upon the natives continue to arrive. These serve further to inflame the Basutos and Zulus. Yesterday 150 Basutos from Johannesburg arrived at Burghersdorp, Cape Colony. They alleged that the Boers had robbed wholesale and flogged them with "blacksnake" whips.

The party, which included a son of Chief Lerothodi, was supplied with provisions, and the Basutos then started homeward, cheering for the Queen and chanting war songs.

Alleged Threat to Gold Mine Owner.

LONDON, Oct. 19.—A dispatch from Pretoria asserts that the Transvaal Government has cabled to Joseph Benjamin Robinson, a millionaire gold-mine owner, and Chairman of the Robinson South African Banking Company, who is now in London, to return to Johannesburg on pain of the confiscation of his property. Mr. Robertson characterizes the alleged threat as ridiculous. He says he is a British subject; that the Transvaal Government has no right to demand his return, and that his property has not been and cannot be confiscated.

Premier Schreiner Urges Loyalty.

CAPE TOWN, Oct. 19.—The Premier, Mr. W. P. Schreiner, continues to issue circulars to the Dutch residents, advising them to maintain strict loyalty to the Imperial Government. The best authorities here now agree that the danger of a general revolt is very slight.

Many Volunteers at Cape Town.

CAPE TOWN, Oct. 19.—There is an incessant procession of applicants for active military service, and the new force of 3,000 mounted infantry which the imperial Government has sanctioned will be quickly raised.

Import of Explosives Prohibited.

LONDON, Oct. 19.—Advices from Cape Town dated yesterday say that the Governor of the colony, Sir Alfred Milner, has issued a proclamation prohibiting the importation of all dangerous explosives.

The Boers' Odd Boast.

LONDON, Oct. 20.—The Cape Town correspondent of The Daily Mail says: "The Boers are boasting that they will hold fancy dress balls and masquerade in British uniforms at Cape Town and Durban by the end of October."

Swazi Chief Collecting Men.

LONDON, Oct. 20.—It is reported from Delagoa Bay that the Swazi King, Bunu, is collecting his forces with the object, presumably, of attacking the Boers. It is stated that the Portuguese forces at Delagoa Bay will be raised to war strength.

Mounted Riflemen Mutiny.

LADYSMITH, Oct. 20.—Delayed in transmission.—The Umvoti Mounted Rifle Corps, which is largely recruited from the Dutch colonists, has mutinied.

Wm Vogel & Son

GREAT SALE

Men's Shoes.

$1.85 VALUE, $3.00.

Step in and examine a pair of these shoes—they're full $3.00 values—A lucky purchase from a needy manufacturer gave us this chance and we hand it over to you. The shoes are of best tannery black calf and made up in the latest lasts. All sizes.

Broadway and Houston Street.

"APENTA"

The Best Natural Purgative Water in Bilious Attacks and Disorders of the Liver.

Sole Exporters: THE APOLLINARIS CO., Ld., London.

STEAMSHIPS FOR CARNEGIE.

**Orders Will

CHAMBERLAIN'S DEFENSE

Replies to His Critics in a Speech in the House of Commons.

SAYS WAR WAS KRUGER'S FAULT

He Himself Was Anxious for Peace, but He Sees Now that War Was Inevitable.

LONDON, Oct. 19.—Floor and galleries were densely crowded to-day in the House of Commons in anticipation of a speech by the Secretary of State for the Colonies, Joseph Chamberlain, on the Government's policy in South Africa. United States Ambassador Choate and Henry White, Secretary of the United States Embassy, were in the Chamber during Mr. Chamberlain's speech.

During the first hour of the session the First Lord of the Treasury and Government leader, Arthur J. Balfour, promised to answer to-morrow a question whether the Government had decided upon a specific course of action with reference to the recommendations of the International Commission respecting the future administration of Samoa.

The Secretary of State for India, Lord George Hamilton, replying to a question on the expenditure for the Indian troops in South Africa, said the entire charge would be defrayed out of the Imperial Exchequer.

Mr. Balfour, in reply to an interpellation as to whether the Imperial Government was now reviewing the action of the Cape Colony Premier, W. P. Schreiner, and other members of the Cape Government, and as to whether the Governor of Cape Colony, Sir Alfred Milner, would be allowed to dismiss the Schreiner Ministry, to dissolve the Cape Legislature, and temporarily to assume full authority, said:

"This question is apparently founded upon newspaper reports, for which, so far as the Imperial Government is aware, there is no foundation."

Mr. Balfour announced that the present sitting of Parliament would be regarded as a complete session, to be terminated by prorogation, and not adjourned until February.

ATTACK ON IRISH MEMBERS.

Henry Seton-Karr, Conservative member for St. Helen's, Lancashire, in accordance with notice given yesterday, asked the First Lord of the Treasury whether the attention of the Government had been directed to certain speeches and letters by and emanating from the members for Kilkenny and East Clare, Patrick O'Brien and William Redmond, Parnellites, advocating the cause of the Boers, attempting to seduce British soldiers, and inciting them actively to assist the enemies of the Queen, and what action, if any, the Government proposed to take in the matter.

Mr. Redmond rose quickly and said that, before the First Lord of the Treasury replied, he desired to ask him whether it were not a fact that he, [Mr. Redmond,] in suggesting a message of sympathy to President Krüger, had only followed the precedent set by her Majesty's grandson, the German Emperor. [Loud laughter.]

Mr. Balfour replied: "I was not aware that the Honorable Member for East Clare framed himself upon such an august model. [Laughter.] I may point out, among the differences between himself and the Emperor of Germany, that his imperial Majesty is not a Britisher, or a member of this House.

"I have reason to doubt the accuracy of the statements contained in the question. So far as my memory serves, support of a similar character has invariably been offered by the same quarters to those engaged in hostilities with her Majesty's Government, quite irrespective of race, creed, or the theatre of hostilities. I have no ground for thinking that such support was ever regarded as important by those to whom it was proffered, and I advise the House to take the same view now." [Peals of laughter.]

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S SPEECH.

Mr. Chamberlain, who was loudly cheered on rising, began with a severe criticism of the action of the Opposition at the previous meeting of Parliament. Their statements, he said, were calculated to encourage President Krüger's resistance and to embarrass the Government in "most difficult and most critical functions."

Referring to Mr. Stanhope's demand yesterday for the production of his (Mr. Chamberlain's) letter to Mr. Hawkesley, he said he would gladly produce this if Sir William Vernon-Harcourt and John Morley, who were members of the South African Committee, demand it. Mr. Stanhope's criticism he characterized as "neither honest nor honorable."

The Speaker, William Court Gully, intervened, saying that the language of the Colonial Secretary was "beyond Parliamentary bounds." Mr. Chamberlain retorted that it was impossible adequately to describe Mr. Stanhope's accusation that he (Mr. Chamberlain) and Sir Alfred Milner had fomented war.

"The Government welcomed all honest and honorable criticism of their policy," said Mr. Chamberlain, "and I wish I could apply these epithets to the speech of the member for Burnley."

Mr. Stanhope, leaping to his feet, cried: "I rise to order. I thought fit yesterday to arraign the conduct of the Secretary of State for the Colonies. He speaks of my criticism as dishonorable and dishonest. Can such terms be applied to a member of this house?" [Opposition cheers.]

The Speaker—I think the language of the Secretary of State for the Colonies is going somewhat beyond— [The rest of his words being drowned in wild Irish cheers and shouts of "Withdraw."]

Mr. Chamberlain calmly waited until the uproar had subsided, and then said: "I bow with all respect, Mr. Speaker, to your decision. I withdraw everything I have said."

Then, amid frequent ironical Irish cheers, he proceeded to denounce the "campaign of slander," based upon his refusal to accept Mr. Stanhope's challenge to produce the letter he wrote Hawkesley, saying that if Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman or Sir William Vernon-Harcourt desired to see the letter, he would produce it with the greatest pleasure, as they were honorable members and honorable men. [Cries of "Order!" and "Withdraw!"]

Mr. Stanhope again leaped to his feet and called upon the Speaker to intervene.

The Speaker rejoined that he did not think what the Colonial Secretary had said imputed dishonorable conduct to the member for Burnley.

QUESTION OF RACIAL ANIMOSITY.

Mr. Chamberlain then proceeded to discuss the question of racial animosity, denying that this feeling, which he said was based in South Africa on contempt, would be increased by hostilities. He declared that racial animosity had not been created by anything the present Government had done, but that it existed before her Majesty's present advisers assumed responsibility.

Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman interposed with the remark: "What I wish to point out is that the feeling of animosity will be increased a hundredfold when the Dutch and English are slaughtering each other." [Opposition cheers.]

Mr. Chamberlain retorted: "I say again that the racial animosity which has been the curse of South Africa is based on contempt. Hate is bad enough, but I would rather have a man's hate than his contempt. There will never be an end of racial animosity nor will there ever be peace in South Africa until both races have learned to respect each other."

RELATIONS WITH CECIL RHODES.

Dealing with the criticisms made upon the South African League, he said he could not claim acquaintance with a single member of it. The league was one of the poorest, pecuniarily, but at the same time it was one of the most representative political organizations ever established.

With regard to the allegations respecting his own association with Cecil Rhodes, he declared that from the time of the Jameson raid he had had no communication, either direct or indirect, with Mr. Rhodes on any subject connected with South African policy. He had seen that gentleman with reference to the Cape-to-Cairo Railway project and with reference to Rhodesia, but the conversations had never touched upon the subjects now under discussion, and he would remind the House that Mr. Rhodes, although a millionaire, had gone to face danger at Kimberley. [Cheers.]

DEFINES BRITISH POLICY.

Passing to the general question of the Government's South African policy, Mr. Chamberlain said that in the light of recent events and of the utterances of President Krüger, he had come to the conclusion that war had always been inevitable, although it was only of late that he had himself most reluctantly reached this view.

He had hoped for peace and striven to maintain it, and up to a recent date he had believed that peace was possible. He had always been determined to secure justice for the Britishers in South Africa and to maintain the paramountcy of Great Britain, but, with these things assured, he desired peace. Whenever there had been a doubt as to President Krüger's motives, the Government had always given him the benefit of the doubt.

Turning to the principles involved in the war, the Colonial Secretary went on to say: "If we maintain our existence as a great power in South Africa we are bound to show that we are willing and able to protect British subjects wherever they have suffered injustice and oppression. Great Britain must remain the paramount power in South Africa. I do not mean paramount in the German and Portuguese possessions, but in the two republics and the British colonies. Every one on both sides of the House is determined to maintain these great principles. The peace of South Africa depends upon Great Britain accepting the responsibility in the Transvaal. The Boer oligarchy has placed British subjects in a position of inferiority; and what would have been the British position if they had submitted to that inferiority?"

Referring to the relations of the Boers with the natives, Mr. Chamberlain said: "There is one subject not dealt with in the Blue Books, I mean the disgraceful Boer treatment of the natives, unworthy a civilized power. In 1896 I actually sent a message to Sir Hercules Robinson for the Transvaal respecting the treatment of natives. Then came the Jameson raid; and our South African officials decided that they could not with propriety present the message. The Boers, in their own words, 'treked, because they wanted to 'wallop the niggers.'"

John Dillon cried: "That is not true." This was followed by loud demands for order, and the Speaker called upon Mr. Dillon to withdraw the remark. The latter responded: "I have not impeached the veracity of the Colonial Secretary."

The Speaker: "I hope such expressions will not reoccur." [Cheers.]

THE QUESTION OF SUZERAINTY.

Proceeding to discuss the question of supremacy, Mr. Chamberlain said: "The whole object of the Boers has been to oust the Queen from her position as suzerain. Now they have thrown off the mask and declared themselves a sovereign, independent State. Her Majesty's Government has had a suspicion amounting to knowledge that the mission of Dr. Leyds is one continual series of negotiations with foreign powers against the British. [Loud cheers.]

"The Transvaal and the Free State have an ideal which is dangerous to Great Britain; and, by the continuous accretions of arms, the Transvaal had become by far the most powerful military State in Africa. That was a danger, and we have escaped one of the greatest dangers we were ever subjected to in Africa. The whole point of difference between the Opposition and the Government is as to the details of the negotiations."

JUSTIFIES HIS CONDUCT.

Justifying his conduct of affairs, Mr. Chamberlain denied that the question of suzerainty had needlessly irritated the Transvaal Government or seriously affected the negotiations. As for the franchise for the Outlanders, he declared that the Government had never shifted their ground and that every point advanced at the Bloemfontein Conference by Sir Alfred Milner had remained on the paper until the ultimatum. "I am much more afraid," he added, "of the charge of being too moderate than of the charge of being excessive.

"The Government's reply to the Transvaal accepted the five-year franchise proposal, except in respect of the pledge that Great Britain would never reinterfere in the Transvaal's internal affairs, but they hoped that if the five-year franchise measure were carried into effect there would be no occasion for interference. I believe that influential advisers—I do not mean foreign powers—must have intervened and induced the Transvaal Government to withdraw their offer.

"As for the last proposals formulated by the English Government, I may say that the desire of the Right Honorable Member for West Monmouthshire (Sir William Vernon-Harcourt) that they be published will never be gratified. That ultimatum is buried and is not likely to be 'resurrected.' [Laughter.]

"I challenge any one to see a sign of provocation, blood-guiltiness, or desire of war in the negotiations. The Government increased the garrisons for defense on pressure from the Natal administration, to whom gratitude and thanks are due. Never before have the administration and colony of Natal so completely identified themselves with the mother country. They knew they would be the first to bear the brunt of attack, yet they threw in their lot, heart and soul, with the mother country.

"Her Majesty's present advisers claim, quite as earnestly as any previous Government could have claimed, to be anxious for the honor and interests of the country. That is why they have supported the principle of protection for British subjects. That is why they uphold and confirm the suzerainty of England.

IT WAS ALL KRUEGER'S FAULT.

"Our countrymen have seen a magnificent demonstration, not only of loyalty, but of sympathy, with the objects of the Government on the part of the colonies. I have been as anxious for peace as any man, but the Government held that there are considerations which are even more important than peace, and one of these is the maintenance of equality between the white races in South Africa. In their endeavor to maintain peace, the Government has shown endless patience. It was President Krüger who settled the issue. He appealed to the God of Battles. If I may do so with reverence, I say we accept that appeal, believing our quarrel just."

Mr. Chamberlain, who had spoken two hours and three-quarters, resumed his seat amid loud and prolonged cheering.

CHAMBERLAIN AGAIN ATTACKED.

Sir Edward Clarke, Conservative member for Plymouth, said the more he had read the correspondence the more convinced he had been of blunders in the negotiations and that this lamentable war was unnecessary.

For any Minister to assert that "we since 1884 have had suzerainty over the Transvaal," Sir Edward declared, was certainly at variance with the facts, and a breach of national faith. President Krüger had had much difficulty with his Volksraad, and on many occasions had shown himself moderate and an advocate of peace. There was no reason why the conditions which President Krüger attached to the franchise proposals should not have been accepted, seeing that suzerainty was dropped in 1884.

Did Mr. Chamberlain, Sir Edward asked, think his reply to the Transvaal of Sept. 8 conciliatory?

Mr. Chamberlain—Certainly.

Sir Edward Clarke—Then I think this amendment proved to the hilt. [Radical cheers.]

A brief discussion between Mr. Chamberlain and Sir Edward Clarke ensued respecting the interpretation that should be placed upon Mr. Chamberlain's reply, the Colonial Secretary maintaining that the tenor of the reply was conciliatory, saying:

"We could not accept all of President Krüger's conditions, though we accepted nine-tenths."

Sir Edward rejoined that Mr. Chamberlain's remarks made the matter more and more sad. If this sort of thing had been going on, the war was a crime against civilization. It was very unfortunate that Parliament was not sitting the first week in September, or the seven-year franchise would have been accepted and there would have been no war. Mr. Chamberlain's conduct of the correspondence he characterized as most clumsy.

He had given twenty years' unswerving support to his party, but there was, Sir Edward continued, a deeper and truer loyalty to party than blindly going with it in a division and in the lobby, and some day his friends would acquit him of disloyalty in having striven to prevent his country from suffering a calamity and his party from suffering reproach for having embarked on an unnecessary war. [Opposition cheers.]

JOHN MORLEY'S SPEECH.

John Morley, Liberal, member for the Montrose District, on rising to speak, was greeted with loud cheers by the Opposition. He said:

"A very material change has come over the spirit of the discussion since the brilliant, eloquent, forcible, and unanswerable speech of Sir Edward Clarke, and it now seems as if we are going to war, not for the franchise, but for suzerainty. Under the name of paramountcy we are going to impose upon the Transvaal obligations which the Government would not for the life of them dare impose upon any self-governing colony."

Mr. Chamberlain interposed: "If we could imagine such a case as a self-governing colony imposing upon a majority of its inhabitants such conditions as the Boers imposed upon British subjects we should interfere or cut the connection."

Mr. Morley contended that in Newfoundland was a remarkable case of alienation of territory in favor of an individual, but, though that corresponded to the position of affairs in the Transvaal, Mr. Chamberlain refused to interfere.

Mr. Chamberlain said the cases were in no way comparable.

Mr. Morley, resuming, challenged Mr. Chamberlain to try to control the education system in Canada as he had tried to do in the Transvaal. He further said:

"I am prepared to justify my vote in any constituency which will give me a fair hearing. Before a month is past good sense, love of justice, and hatred of unnecessary war will entirely justify me. Your former great leader said he brought back peace with honor. [Cries of "Majuba!"] Then 'tis revenge. [Loud Liberal cheers. Mr. Dillon shouting, "Revenge and robbery!"]

"I regret that so distinguished a man should have abandoned the traditions and examples of the party he formerly led. I do not desire to unsay in this house a single word I said in the country." [Loud cheers.]

Mr. Leonard Henry Courtney, sitting for the Bodmin division of Cornwall, in the Liberal interests, indorsed Mr. Morley. He protested against the exaggeration of the Outlanders' grievances and contended that taxation in the Transvaal was lighter than in Natal.

MR. BALFOUR'S REJOINDER.

Mr. Balfour, in winding up the debate, eulogized "Mr. Chamberlain's able speech."

A member crying "Butter him up a bit" was called to order by the Speaker.

Dealing with the speeches of the Opposition, Mr. Balfour said the defense of the Boer Government was ludicrous. Its abuses, he declared, were patent to the world. He would not say there was reason to drag in Majuba Hill. That was a very small action, less than half a regiment being concerned, and, in his judgment, might be absolutely ignored in the present controversy and in any further consideration of the affairs of South Africa.

The speeches against the Colonial Secretary, said Mr. Balfour, had turned upon a vast number of small criticisms of particular dispatches. He believed the leaders of Dutch opinion in the Transvaal were determined at all hazards to avoid a solution involving a change in the existing system of government.

"The reason I give for the war," Mr. Balfour continued, "is not this or that sentiment in the dispatches. It is the deliberate intention of the Transvaal to avoid at all cost giving the franchise, to wriggle until wriggling became ineffectual, and to appeal to the arbitrament of war. The last thing the Boers wanted was an agreement, provided an agreement meant genuine representation of the Outlanders."

In conclusion, he reminded the members that the division would be taken in Europe and Africa, not as a condemnation of the Government's diplomacy, but as an attack upon the good faith of the country and as an indication that the Government intended deliberately to provoke war for the purpose of territorial acquisition.

A member rising to continue the debate, Mr. Balfour moved the closure, which was carried by a vote of 356 to 258.

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EIGHTH YACHTING FIZZLE

Columbia Outsails Shamrock, but Lacks Wind to Finish.

A USELESS TACK BY HOGARTH

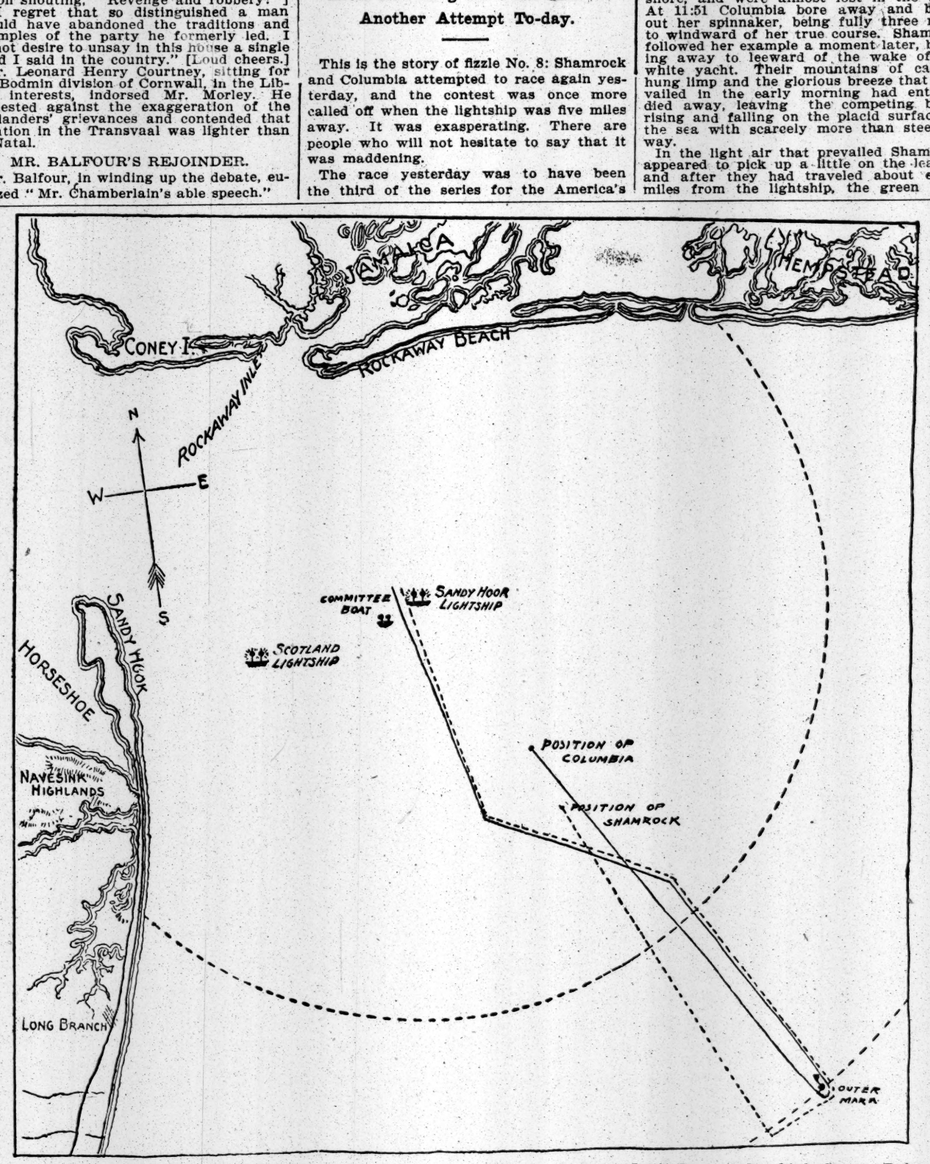
The Challenger Loses Nine Minutes After Rounding the Outer Mark—Another Attempt To-day.

This is the story of fizzle No. 8: Shamrock and Columbia attempted to race again yesterday, and the contest was once more called off when the lightship was five miles away. It was exasperating. There are people who will not hesitate to say that it was maddening.

The race yesterday was to have been the third of the series for the America's cup, however, still lufted out toward the committee boat, which was at the windward end of the line. She was still some distance away when the starting signal was made, at precisely 11 o'clock. At 11:01:15 she broke out her balloon jibtopsail, sheeting it home smartly, and at 11:01:33 dashed over the line, in the lead, and holding the weather berth. Shamrock slipped over at 11:02:02, but as the handicap limit expired at 11:02, that was her official time. She lowered her staysail as she came up to the line.

Columbia lowered her headsails and sent the spinnaker up on the starboard side in stops, the boom being guyed well forward. She also followed the example of Shamrock and sent up a staysail in stops. Both held over toward the New Jersey shore, and were almost lost in the mist. At 11:51 Columbia bore away and broke out her spinnaker, being fully three miles to windward of her true course. Shamrock followed her example a moment later, bearing away to leeward of the wake of the white yacht. Their mountains of canvas hung limp and the glorious breeze that prevailed in the early morning had entirely died away, leaving the competing boats rising and falling on the placid surface of the sea with scarcely more than steerage way.

In the light air that prevailed Shamrock appeared to pick up a little on the leader, and after they had traveled about eight miles from the lightship, the green boat



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was about half a mile astern of Columbia. Shamrock jibed at 12:46, followed by Columbia three minutes later. The crew of the green boat quickly lowered her spinnaker pole to port and set the big sail flying a moment later. For nearly five minutes Columbia held her course without setting her spinnaker, but finally broke it out. At 1:31:30 Shamrock doused her spinnaker and hoisted the boom inboard. Her example was followed on Columbia thirty seconds later, and at 1:32:34 both jibed booms over to port, and Shamrock's spar was once more lowered to starboard, and the spinnaker set flying at 1:38. For several minutes it appeared to be doing her but little good. Suddenly it swelled out to its utmost limit, which fact was immediately noticed on Columbia, for her spinnaker pole was guyed out quickly and the sail sent aloft and broken out in a manner that was highly creditable to the crew from Deer Island.

SHAMROCK'S USELESS TACK.

Columbia widened the gap continually, despite the fact that the breeze was fast dropping away, but guy the spinnakers as far forward as possible, the sails were seldom filled to the limit, and the boats drifted at a snail's pace toward the mark that was bobbing up and down on the surface of the sea, around which on three sides was ranged the yachting and excursion fleet. Both had lowered their balloon jibtopsails and set the usual small headsails under the lee of the spinnakers preparatory to rounding the mark. Columbia carried her spinnaker to within 200 feet of the mark before it was hauled in on deck. She drifted around the mark, having it on the starboard hand at 2:24:45, and hauling sheets flat aft on the starboard tack, came up in the wind and filled away with boom to starboard, weathering Shamrock just as the spinnaker of the Irish boat was lowered away. Shamrock rounded the mark at 2:31:03, Columbia being about 600 yards to the good on her homeward voyage.

Having rounded the mark, Columbia tacked at once and stood away homeward on the port tack. Shamrock held her starboard tack till 2:39, when she went about 400 yards to windward of Columbia's wake and began her well-worn game of following her leader. The direction in which the guide tug was heading indicated that the wind had hauled more to the south, and Columbia was laying almost a direct course for the finish close hauled on the port tack. The entire nine minutes during which Shamrock stood on the starboard tack after rounding the mark was time thrown away. Columbia was now half a mile ahead of her rival. Shamrock possibly stood over because Capt. Hogarth knew she could not point as high as Columbia, and he was anxious to lay his course.

At 3:15 the breeze increased a little, and the glassy surface of the sea took on a new set of little wrinkles. It was still too light a wind to give any hope of completing the race within the time limit, but it raised the drooping spirits of the spectators. Columbia responded at 3:20 to the freshening of the breeze by sending up a reaching jibtopsail, and Shamrock promptly set a No. 2. The new wind was a little more free than the old one, and both yachts were able to ease sheets a bit. This materially increased their speed, and, after ten minutes' sailing in the improved conditions, it began to look as if the leading yacht at least might creep in just before the expiration of the time limit.

THE CONTEST ABANDONED.

At 3:40 Columbia took in her working fore staysail, and set a balloon staysail in its place. At 3:42:30 Shamrock took in her No. 2 jib topsail, and set a reaching jib topsail in its place. At 3:47 Shamrock took in her jib and fore staysail, and set a balloon fore staysail, and reached along without any jib. Columbia at the same time took in her jib topsail, and at 3:52 broke out in its place a balloon jib topsail. Both yachts had the wind quite free now, but it had fallen somewhat lighter. Columbia took in her lower headsails and eased her mainboom well off. She now had the wind on her port quarter.

Columbia had a lead of about a mile and a quarter, and was constantly increasing it. The sea was as smooth as a river, and the wind so light that a woman might comfortably have sailed a catboat to windward. The tameness of the contest had deprived it of all interest, and only a man on the verge of insanity would have become excited over it. The only point which aroused attention was the question whether the defender of the cup could possibly slip over the line ahead of old Father Time, and end the wearisome struggle to keep the old trophy in the locker of the New York Yacht Club.

A great full-rigged iron ship bound out passed slowly through the fleet at this time, carrying all her square sails, main and mizzen topmast staysails, and main topgallant staysail, in addition to her head canvas. Her leaden-gray sides were only a shade lighter than the sea, and the red flag of England, lazily flapping over her taffrail, gave her a single spot of brilliant color. She was as fine a nautical picture as one could wish to see, and the people on board of some of the excursion boats gave her three hearty cheers.

The yachts continued on their way until 4:20, when the committee boat, having steamed back toward the yachts, fired a gun and broke out the letter J of the international code, which meant "The race is postponed for the day." The yachts sailed on until their tugs overtook them, and then they took in their headsails and went in tow to their anchorage inside the Hook. The yachts were about five miles from the lightship when the race was called off.

SHAMROCK'S OWNER DISAPPOINTED.

Would Sail Additional Races for the Chance of a Good Wind.

Yesterday's yachting event was not particularly cheering to the two score or more of distinguished Shamrock rooters on board Sir Thomas Lipton's yacht Erin. Sir Thomas himself, after the race had been fairly started, seemed to be slightly chagrined at the performance of the challenger. The weather was especially disappointing to the owner of the green-bottomed boat, for Shamrock with her added ballast was made more than ever a heavy-weather boat, and was not expected to make her best showing in the northwest zephyrs that prevailed at the start.

"No finish," was the general verdict on board the Erin almost before the contest began. It was evident, however, that Columbia had the better of the drifting match. The excursionists on the boats nearest the Erin were noticeably demonstrative in their sympathy with the gallant owner of the losing boat. The excursion steamer Isabel ran close alongside the Erin, and the excursionists gave three hearty cheers for Sir Thomas, displaying at the same time small Shamrock flags. Sir Thomas ran to the bridge rail and bowed and waved his cap.

"What's the matter with Tommy?" yelled an excursionist.

"He's all right, you bet!" came in a hearty chorus from the others.

Sir Thomas seemed more pleased and touched by this rough but genuine expression of good will than by any other incident of the day. He leaned over the rail and waved his cap like a schoolboy, while Chevalier de Martino sketched the Isabel.

Sir Thomas, when asked his opinion of the contest, said:

"There is notning for me to say. There was no race, and I hope that when there is there will be a spanking breeze. Even if Columbia should win the third and decisive race, I would be willing to sail the other two races just for the chance of seeing the performance of the yachts in a good wind. The weather thus far has not fully shown the capabilities of the yachts in all sorts of weather. I think Shamrock would give a good account of herself in a stiff blow."

NEW YORK YACHTSMEN SATISFIED.

They No Longer Have Any Doubt of Columbia's Superiority.

On the New York Yacht Club's boat Republic there was disappointment that the race was not completed, but there was a feeling that if anything had been wanting to show the superiority of Columbia, yesterday's race supplied it. Some two hundred yachtsmen and their friends, including a good many ladies, witnessed the race from the Republic, both the Atlantic and Larchmont Yachts Clubs being well represented. J. V. S. Oddie, the Secretary of the New York Yacht Club, had charge of the steamer.

Gen

The Wanamaker Store

A Word of Lamps and Electroliers

ELECTROLIERS—bronzes with prongs of light; plants with blooms of lightning—here from Paris, and they flash a courtly "good morning to you."

Art Nouveau—who gave it to us? Franklin with his kite and string and old key; Edison with his watts and amperes and carbons and patience. Public places dazzle as palaces, thanks to the incandescent lamp. Private houses do so on occasion—but at much trouble and expense, that made this form of beauty content with one appearance a year.

It shall be different, as you appreciate this new departure we have taken in the selling of ornamental electroliers, and as the business grows with and toward your needs.

Bronzes with lights, $12 to $300
Plants with lights---beautiful and different

These in the lamp store in the basement.

Lamps were never in such demand. They are light-givers and decoration in one. Fitted for burning kerosene, we can quickly change almost any one to be used with electric light—a bit to pay for the changing; not much.

Art Lamps, French china, $32.50 to $150.
Reproductions of Russian Antique Brass Lamps, $10.50 to $35.
Brass Lamps, styles of the Louis Period and Dutch Renaissance, $13.50 to $30.

Lamps built of Japanese porcelains, $13.50 to $30.
A clearance—Remaining lots of several fine styles of **Lamp Globes**—
$6 for the 12-in. ones; values up to $15.
$5 for the 11-in. ones; values up to $12. Basement.

Tailor-Made Dresses

Commercial tailoring for women means to you that even the dress sold here at a few dollars was designed and shaped by a man tailor, whose services are worth several thousand a year—by someone who if working to your special order would command usual high-rate tailor prices. Yet he makes as much money and gets work more congenial to him by making what come to you as ready-made dresses.

This simply to explain why Wanamaker suits at all prices are correct in style; perfect in hang and dip of skirt, and proper in finish.

$8.50 to $115.

It is chiefest concern to have the dress right—the price range should meet all requirements. Values are liberally in your favor, because we take as small profits as does any business house, and we save by the economy of largest ordering.

Second Floor, Broadway.

Printed Serges We have a brand new cotton fabric for women's waists and wrappers—two new fabrics, in fact, though of much the same character—

Printed Serges, 12½c a yard.
Printed Venetians, 16c a yard.

The weave is like that in the woolens of same name—the favored plain stuffs; but these cottons are printed—dots and stripes. There's a bit of warmth in the fabric and a big bit of prettiness.

With the dress goods—at a Fourth avenue counter.

New Neckwear for Women We can't help people's copying them in time. But these are first—

Four new stocks and some fichus. Dash and daintiness combined.

Velvet and Silk Stock Tie—High band of colored velvet; blue, pink, navy blue, royal blue and red; surmounted by low band of soft white silk. Bow with velvet diamond ends; single or double; knot of white silk. $1.50.

Ribbon Stock and Bow—Grosgrain basket plaid or satin striped ribbon; red-and-white or red-and-black; stock, short straight bow, two vertical loops and two long ends. 85c.

Soft Velvet Stock, Wing Ends—Soft high collar of colored velvet; lavender, purple, yellow, blue, violet, black, pink, turquoise; new shapes; partly covered by white silk; straight velvet bow with long bird-wing ends; faced and stitched in white. $4.50.

Silk Carnation Stock—High silk stock; new stitching design; light, blue, turquoise, yellow, black and pink; full bow appliqued with lace carnations. $2.85.

Fichus — Brussels net, soft, full, heavily fringed, lace-trimmed. $15. Net; appliqued with Renaissance lace; scalloped top; full ruffle. $6.50.

Broadway.

Cashmere Wrappers Women's warm home-gowns that are decidedly pretty as well as comfortable. These are all in solid colors, some lined throughout, some with bodies only lined. New effects in trimming with laces, ribbons and braid. $4.50 to $20.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Assorted Chocolates, 20c We have a continuous line of chocolate-covered candies, — pure, our own manufacture,—priced regularly 30c a pound. We go through the list at intervals and reduce a few kinds for a time. The public watches the occasions,—for assorted chocolates especially. Those and nougats for a day or two—

20c a pound.

Grape Juice Just the beverage for luncheon or mid-afternoon. Delicious, refreshing, invigorating. The pure rich juice of best Lake Erie grapes. Unfermented, unadulterated, non-alcoholic.

Half Pints, 15c each; $1.75 a dozen.
Pints, 25c each; $2.75 a dozen.
Quarts, 50c each; $5 a dozen.
Basement.

Men's, Women's and Children's Hosiery It is profitable to buy hosiery here. The way we buy makes it so. Goods are ordered in large quantities, months in advance, from the maker. Middlemen's profits form no part of the transaction. Thus uniformly low prices to the consumer. And satisfaction, too, with the kind of goods. That expert knowledge and exceeding care in the selection which precludes the possibility of inferior goods entering these exclusive stocks. Specimen values:

FOR MEN
12½c pair—Of cotton; in fast black, natural color, light blue and assorted tans; elastic and durable.
3 pairs for 50c—Of imported fast black cotton; regular made; unbleached feet; extra strong heels and toes.
25c pair—Of cotton in fast black, tan, slate, navy or cadet blue; also of fine merino in fast black and colors, and of cashmere in black or natural color.
FOR WOMEN
3 pairs for 50c—Fine gauge, medium weight fast black cotton; imported; "regular made and fashioned;" sizes 8 to 9½.
25c pair—Of fine, all black cotton; medium or heavy weight. Also fast black with unbleached feet or split soles. All have reinforced soles, heels and toes.
38c pair, 3 for $1—Lisle thread; light or medium weight; fast black; spliced soles, heels and toes. Also fast black lisle thread, Rembrandt ribbed.
FOR CHILDREN
12½c pair—Fast black cotton; two styles of ribs, for boys or girls; proper weight for Fall and Winter; strong and serviceable.
Narrow ribbed fast black cotton stockings, with double knees and heavy heels and toes; the legs are fashioned, insuring proper fit. Sizes 5 and 5½, 15c; 6 and 6½, 20c; 7 to 8½, 25c; 9, 9½ and 10, 30c a pair.

Broadway.

Traveling Bags and Suit Cases If it's a bag of recent style, in desirable shape, and of dependable leather, conscientiously put together, it will be found in this large stock. And the price will be found right—as low as superior goods can be sold anywhere.

Club Bags—Of grain leather, $2.50 to $9.50; of alligator, $3.50 to $16.50; of sole leather, $6 to $12; of hogskin, $11 to $15.
English Kit Bags—Of sole leather, hand-sewed, $16.75 to $20; of hornback alligator, hand-sewed, $22.50 to $28.
Gladstone Bags—Of grain leather, $5.50 to $18.
Suit Cases—Of olive and russet sole leather, $5 to $10.50; light-weight, $2.75 to $6.

Fifth floor.

Men's Walking and Driving Gloves All the latest Fall styles and shades are now here, — some wholly new styles we think you'll like very much.

There's the sable reindeer driving glove. It's Dent's, and sells at $3.75 a pair. Nothing better in a glove possible.
Fowne's grip driving gloves at $2.50. Stylish, strong and durable.

Broadway and Ninth street.

Chatelaine and Shopping Bags When a convenience is not convenient at all points it becomes a nuisance. But these are right kinds. Roomy bags, easily opened, easily adjusted, lasting, secure. New and good to look at, too. This assortment:

Leather Chatelaine Bags, seal, monkey skin, alligator, Morocco and grain leather; covered, oxidized and sterling silver frames; 45c to $10.75. Monograms to go with them, $2 to $10 each. And initials, 20c to 75c. Some initials we *give* you, not silver, but good-looking.
Silk and Brocaded Satin Chatelaine Bags, black; lined with colored satin; some made with inside money-purse. $1.50 to $3.
Silk, Satin and Brocaded Satin Shopping Bags, black; lined with colored satin; inside change pocket in some. $1 to $3.50.

Broadway.

Abbott's Histories 25c Abraham Lincoln was a walking encyclopedia of history. He said he made the path on Abbott's works. Anybody can—a safe, good path; easy because of the story-telling strain of the work.

Been 70c a volume—you know there are thirty-two books all told. Harper publications, neatly bound in cloth; with maps and illustrations. You may have this special edition

at 25c a volume

These titles—
Founders of Empires—
Cyrus. Darius. Xerxes. Genghis Khan.
Heroes of Roman History—
Romulus. Hannibal. Pyrrhus.
Julius Caesar. Nero.
Earlier British Kings and Queens—
Alfred. Richard II. Margaret of Anjou.
Richard I. William the Conqueror.
Later British Kings and Queens—
Richard III. Charles I. Charles II.
Mary Queen of Scots. Elizabeth.
Queens and Heroines—
Cleopatra. Hortense.
Marie Antoinette. Madame Roland.
Rulers of Later Times—
King Philip. Louis XIV. Henry IV.
Hernando Cortez. Louis Philippe.
Joseph Bonaparte.

The Book Store, Ninth street.

For Hurried Brain Workers T. De Witt Talmage says of The Century Dictionary and Cyclopedia and Atlas:

"It's a great thing to have within reach such a storehouse of information. Instead of wandering through libraries to find or miss some important fact or discovery or discussion or controversy, all you have to do is to recall the first two or three letters of the subject you are elaborating and put you hand on the volume that contains all you want to know. For all the hurried and hardworked thinkers of the country, The Century Dictionary and Cyclopedia and Atlas is a rescue and reinforcement."

A literary man accustomed to the use of books cannot help but see the value of the Century. But any man of affairs can test its worth to him in a thorough and satisfactory manner, if he will look up the definitions in his own business or profession. For instance, let the doctor turn to such words as "fever," "operation;" the stock broker or banker to "put," "call," "future," "margin," "privilege," "option;" the clergyman to "church," "liturgy," "catholic;" the engineer to "arch," "water-supply," "acqueduct;" the life insurance man to "endowment," "tontine," "annuity;" the mechanic to "puddling," "steel," "engine," "bloomery;" the jeweler to "brilliant," "cameo," "intaglio," "diamond;" and then let him remember that every other field of inquiry is covered with equal fullness and accuracy. Or let him open any of the other dictionaries and encyclopedias at any word he pleases, and compare them with The Century. He will often look in the older works and not find it; he will never turn to The Century in vain.

Send for the specimen pages and the half-price terms of easy payment, by which you can buy the work for an outlay of net 10c a day.

The Book Store, Ninth street.

Fancy China—Separate Pieces at Half Prices Counters on the Tenth Street aisle, main floor, hold this offering to-day. Elegantly decorated French and Austrian china pieces, among which are plates, salad dishes, jugs, cake plates, bonbons, hair receivers and moustache cups with saucers. None is worth less than 50c; some of the plates would be fairly priced at 60c. Choose among the entire collection at

twenty-five cents each

Tenth street aisle.

Personal Silver If a well-known article is newly made and better made it is apt to be the best kind of a new thing. Instances—

Manicure Sets, 8 pieces—2 salve jars, nail polisher, file, corn and cuticle knives, shoe hook and scissors. In a leather case, $5.
Sewing Sets—Scissors, emory, thimble—sterling silver mounted, the thimble all silver—in a heart-shaped box, $1.
Cut Glass Puff Boxes, sterling top, $1.65.
A good many useful pieces at 50c.

Broadway and Tenth street.

Men's Linen Collars and Cuffs The best 25c collar we knew was our model in the making of these. We have produced a 5-ply collar, linen both sides, in all the approved styles, that we believe will wear as well,—certainly looks as well as the model—and we sell at 2 for 25c.

And cuffs, of the same excellent quality and in correct styles, at 25c a pair.

Men's Furnishing Goods Store, Ninth street.

Spangled Robes and Trimmings

Read them in the Broadway windows—the robes are more radiant than printers' types. Four windows filled with them—robes shaped and fashioned; almost made up. Designed for us, to a large extent by us—for the trimming chief spends many weeks abroad in just such work. The robes $17 to $85.

Whatever Doucet (and those other Paris dressmakers who turn to fluffiness) use as garniture, you may buy from us. Not dull copies—but in effect.

Our position is commanding—interesting alike to the woman who needs simplest braid, and to her who has elaborate costumes in view.

Tenth street side.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly
A. T. Stewart & Co.,

Broadway, Fourth Ave.,
Ninth and Tenth Sts.

NEW DEVICE FOR GAMBLING.

Used, as Alleged, to Swindle a Miner from the Transvaal.

Detectives Bonoil and Bissert of the Fifth Street Police Station yesterday morning astonished the Magistrate and all the officers of the Yorkville Police Court by displaying an entirely new gambling device which they captured Tuesday afternoon at 70 East Tenth Street, where they arrested two men who are alleged to have swindled D. J. Williams of the Transvaal out of $200.

Mr. Williams is staying at the Hotel Imperial. He says he is a miner in South Africa and that he came here to see the Shamrock win the international race. Monday night he met two men in the hotel lobby, and they inveigled him to a room at 70 East Tenth Street, where he lost $200 in the new game.

The men were arrested Tuesday afternoon as they came out of the house, and when their room was searched the gambling outfit was found. The complainant being at the yacht races yesterday, the prisoners were held under bonds. They gave their names as Edward Berman and Edward J. Owens. Their strange game is a "sweat-cloth," figured from 2 to 100, with odd-looking little iron pins with numbers on them. The prisoners declare that they had just received the device by express and do not know how to work it.

MR. ROBERTS ON CURRENCY

United States Treasurer Talks to Pennsylvania Bankers.

URGES LARGER GOLD RESERVE

Says Government Discredits Its Own Bonds by Limiting Banks to a 90 Per Cent. Note Issue

SCRANTON, Penn., Oct. 19.—The fifth annual convention of the Pennsylvania Bankers' Association opened here to-day, and will continue two days. The feature of the first session was the presence of Ellis H. Roberts, Treasurer of the United States, who, after routine matters had been disposed of, made an address on "The Treasury and the Currency." Mr. Roberts had evidently prepared his speech with considerable care, bringing his calculations up to within a few days ago, and he was listened to with much attention. He said:

"Your vocation as bankers and my position in the Treasury of the United States determine the theme which we shall consider. Your invitation implied that I shall speak to you of the Treasury and the currency. Plain as the topic is it has its attractive side. The grass of the lawn, the meadow, and the hillside is commonplace, yet glimmering in the sunshine it may well rival the gaudiest garden. Out of the rugged and ugly ore comes the yellow metal which adorns, beautifies, and enriches home and theatre and Exchange. We are to make the best of the theme which the occasion sets before us. Certain relations exist between the Treasury and the circulation medium, and these it may be well to define. The questions will follow whether these relations are such as they ought to be, and if they are not, what remedies are needed and how can they be applied.

THE GOLD RESERVE.

"The currency situation has some features of real and robust strength. In the first place, as the cornerstone of all our money rests a volume of gold in the Treasury larger than ever before held. It is also true that in the banks and the hands of the people the yellow metal is held beyond all precedent. The gold coin in circulation increased during the year ending Sept. 1 by $42,239,926, and during September, including gold certificates, by a further sum of $3,612,566.

"The tide of gold has flowed steadily into the business of the country through the mints and assay offices, through customs, and the general receipts of the country. For many years until March, 1898, the customs were paid almost wholly in paper, with many months showing not a fraction of gold. In the fiscal year 1898 the percentage of customs paid in New York in gold was 20.4; in the fiscal year 1899 it was 84.2. For all of September just past this percentage rose to 91.5. The contrast in the use of gold in the general transactions of the Government in the fiscal years 1898 and 1899 is noteworthy. In the former, out of receipts of $2,076,736,587. 10.03 per cent. was in gold coin, and of $2,195,973,013 disbursements 11.83 per cent., while in the latter year, of receipts amounting to $2,393,199,747, 37.6 per cent. was in gold coin, and of $2,371,283,629 disbursements 35.37 per cent. was in gold coin. In the quarter from July to October of the current year the percentage of gold was still larger.

"The result has been that the Treasury held on Oct. 1, 1898, in gold, $276,691,452 gross, and this became $353,002,371 at the opening of the current month. On Oct. 17 the gross amount stood at $373,122,915, the largest sum before the present year being $332,581,306, while the maximum net was reached Oct. 12 at $258,081,565. The gold certificates, which explain the difference between gross and net, had not been issued for several years, and stood long stood at from $35,000,000 to $38,000,000. Since Aug. 7, when the issue was resumed, gold certificates have been put out to the amount of $112,461,730, and stood Oct. 17 at $117,906,680.

"Stalwart health is shown by the fact that of the total money in circulation at the beginning of this month 38.24 per cent. was in gold, including gold certificates. The strength of Government paper is proved by the guarantee held against the legal tender of 60.44 per cent. in gold, excluding gold certificates, which stand dollar for dollar of the yellow metal.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

"Another factor of strength in the currency is the strict limitations in the volume of all Government paper. The statute prescribes that the United States notes shall not go beyond $346,681,016. The silver certificates cannot exceed the standard dollars against which they are issued. The Treasury notes restricted to the amount of bullion purchased for them, are retired, redeemable in silver dollars. The gold certificates can only stand dollar for dollar of gold coin. These limitations are like the dikes of Holland—a defense against a threatening sea, which otherwise might sweep over land and city, farm and home.

"While these dikes endure, and inflation in demand obligations other than gold is prevented, peril is kept at the minimum, and the whole volume of currency is maintained at a level, so that no dollar is worse than the best.

"But these limitations permit no elasticity. Under the practice of the Treasury, denominations are exchanged, small for large and the reverse, but no one kind of currency for another. In the absence of legal restrictions, Government papers could only be put out in public disbursements and could return to the Treasury only in customs, for taxes, or miscellaneous receipts. The system does not provide for an ebb and flow, according to the tides of business. The height of wisdom thus bounds within the field of safety of necessity.

"By redemption of unfit currency and direct exchange the denominations are adjusted to the varying demands of the different business seasons. This process causes a constant flow of notes in and out of the Treasury. It affects every year at least one-half of all the Government paper. A certain elasticity is thus produced, for the large notes are used more as a reserve than for current payments, while the smaller denominations are active currency.

"Weakness is fundamental in our currency from the very nature of unsecured demand obligations. The debtor must respond not at his pleasure, but at the will of the creditor. In the case of Government paper the notes go out for disbursements as they come in for redemption or exchange. The whirl is that of a merry-go-round. Except for this rapidity of movement, Government paper does not differ from bank notes or the obligations of individuals. With banks the putting out of currency is a profession, a trade. It is practiced for direct profit or for indirect benefit in the service of the community. In the case of the Government it can be justified only by such necessity as led to the original issue of the legal tenders. Borrowing on demand is a makeshift outside of stock operations. Strong, wise Governments take time for the obligations and thus guard against the peril of pressure and panic.

VOLUME OF DEMAND NOTES.

"Plain words are best. We need to see clearly that Government notes are debts of the Government, payable on demand. Current names have become so familiar as to hide the meaning behind them. United States notes and Treasury notes, in spite of their legal-tender quality, are blood kin to individual promises to pay on demand.

"Without resources immediately available, no person has a right to put out his demand notes. Governments are bound by the same principle as individuals. With actual coin behind them, worth their face in the world's markets, gold certificates can safely be issued indefinitely. As standard dollars can not be sold in large quantities at par, the volume of silver certificates is properly limited. For other paper an adequate percentage in a guarantee fund at once available in all markets cannot be dispensed with. With the present supply of gold, the Treasury can easily meet any probable, even any possible, demand for the redemption of its notes. Yet even the great resources of the Government do not give guarantees that the inflow of gold into its vaults will continue at its present rate or may not turn into a serious drain. Such experiences are not so far in the past as to be forgotten. It is the part of not only good financiering, but of common sense to guard against their possible recurrence.

"The war in the Transvaal can hardly fail to entirely cut off, for a while, the contribution from that source to the world's supply of the yellow metal, which was last year nearly $80,000,000. Steps are necessary to prevent a serious weakening of what is really a safety fund. First, the volume of unsecured demand obligations should be guarded against increase, or even should be reduced; and second, a sufficient reserve of gold coin should be used for no other purpose. Existing laws effectually limit the volume of paper currency.

"The immediate need is to set apart and fortify an adequate guarantee fund for both classes of legal-tender notes. This is the wise recommendation of President McKinley. Just now no inconvenient contraction would follow an increase of the gold reserve. A fund of $150,000,000 could be spared, and that would provide a ratio of a little more than one-third of all outstanding United States and Treasury notes. By definite statute this could be rendered as secure as by locks and bars. Without additional offices or separate vaults in Washington or other Treasury offices this fund could be provided and preserved. The minimum of $100,000,000 was touched upon in the past years on several occasions because no positive statute shielded it. The certificates of June 8, 1872, the gold certificates, and the silver certificates have always had back of them every dollar of the funds pledged for them.

"By simple, clear, positive words an increased reserve can be protected absolutely. It can be made self-sustaining by the requirement that notes once redeemed in gold shall never be paid out except for gold. That is President McKinley's suggestion and it cannot fail to be effectual.

INCREASE IN BANKNOTES.

"As bankers, you have a right to say that another problem arises. How shall more currency be provided in periods of acute demand for the movement of the crops, for transactions concentrated into special seasons? This should be a question of public convenience and not merely of direct profit. Aside from considerations of immediate earnings, the door is wide open for the National banks to act. Under the laws as they exist these banks can, by the deposit of bonds, add $345,020,413 to their circulating notes. The National banks of Pennsylvania alone could add $32,628,130 to their circulation. New York City alone could add $29,181,680, while Chicago could add $15,925,700.

"This increase in banknotes could be made, and is not because the respective institutions reckon that they can use their money to better advantage. The high price of bonds, taken as security at only 90 per cent., and the tax on circulating notes lead to this conclusion.

"This is a statement of what the National banks might do, not what they ought to do, of opportunity rather than obligation. The officers of these institutions are the judges of their duty. Of the possible increase, the real addition to the volume of banknotes based on bonds has been $2,259,110 since Sept. 30, 1898, to the beginning of the current month, and of this sum $1,140,824 was during September.

"Thus, under existing laws, there is practically no increase in banknotes. Except as the yellow metal flows into the Treasury and goes out in disbursements, the Government has no authority to add to the currency. The banks will not, the Treasury can not, put out more notes.

HOW TO PROVIDE MORE MONEY.

"Somehow, power should be lodged somewhere to meet pressing demands for additional currency. The confession is inevitable that there is not a general agreement as to how this can be done in the best way. The task invites students of finance and especially bankers to crystallize public opinion on this subject. They will be unanimous in declaring that there must not be any increase of unsecured Government obligations.

"In all civilized nations industry and trade require the circulating notes of banks. The American people have become accustomed to them, and will not dispense with them. For long years to come the National banks must continue to be a part of our currency system. Wisdom directs that unnecessary restrictions should be removed from them. The anomaly is patent that the laws permit Government bonds bearing a premium as high as 30 per cent. to be used for security for banknotes at only 90 per cent. of their face. This discredit should cease. By conceding the use of these bonds at par the banks could and doubtless would add 10 per cent. to their circulation, which to-day would amount to $23,159,111, scattered all over the Union. The concession would cost nothing to Government or people. The prejudice against National banks, which we cannot fail to recognize, although it is so unreasonable, ought not to stand in the way of a measure so much for the benefit of all classes of business.

"It may be more difficult to secure legislative approval for a reduction of the tax on bank circulation, which the Government could well afford. With the high price of bonds, no peril would be involved in granting to National banks the privilege of adding 20 per cent. to their circulation in emergencies upon payment of a tax of 3 per cent. to serve as a guarantee for all such emergency notes.

"The proposal to authorize the issue of notes on the general assets of banks, advocated so vigorously, does not carry with it the judgment of a majority of financiers or of the people.

"With a gold standard established by law, with fair treatment of the National banks, all else will follow felicitously upon frank discussion and judicious deliberation."

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

CHIEF JUSTICE FULLER HERE.

Returns with Justice Brewer—Venezuelan Decision Satisfactory, He Says.

Among the passengers on the White Star Line steamer Majestic, which arrived Wednesday night and was docked yesterday, were Melville W. Fuller, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, and Justice David J. Brewer, who have been in Europe as members of the Venezuelan Boundary Commission.

"Really, I don't see that there is anything to say," remarked Chief Justice Fuller to a TIMES reporter at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. "The Venezuelan question has been pretty well ventilated in the press, and I think the decision is satisfactory all around.

"While we had a very pleasant time abroad, I am glad to get back to America, and I am going to Washington this afternoon.

"About the Transvaal question? Well, there is much interest manifested concerning it not only in Great Britain, but on the continent."

Justice Brewer, who went to the Murray Hill Hotel and thence to Washington, was as conservative in his statements as Chief Justice Fuller.

AN HONEST DRUGGIST
WILL ALWAYS GIVE YOU
Hunyadi János
If you Ask for the Best Natural Laxative Water.
Others will give you a cheap substitute on which they make a few cents mo e profit.
For Constipation or Stomach Disorders
Hunyadi Janos Has No Equal.

COMMERCE AT THIS PORT.

State Commission Examines Witnesses on Lighterage and Differentials—Mr. Guilford Defends Central.

The State Commerce Commission held a session yesterday afternoon at the Produce Exchange and examined a number of witnesses regarding lighterage and differentials in connection with the commerce of this port.

Mr. Nathan Guilford of the New York Central Railroad testified that 3,109,305 tons of freight were delivered in the New York City depots of the New York Central during the year ended June 30, 1899. He said that approximately about 15 or 20 per cent. of this freight was subject to the road's three-cent per 100 pounds lighterage. He could not give the commission the names of the Directors of the Western Transit Company. He is a Director, he said, and Treasurer Rossiter of the Central is also Treasurer of the transit company, but President Callaway of the Central is not President, he declared, of the transit company.

Mr. Guilford acknowledged a traffic agreement between the Central and the Boston and Albany, and he said that the Central controls the Lake Shore by ownership. When asked if he did not consider the present lighterage system a tax on the commerce of New York, Mr. Guilford replied that, on the contrary, he considered it a facility given free to the shipper through New York, just the same as it is a facility for a butcher to deliver meat purchased by a customer instead of making the customer deliver it himself.

Commissioners Smith and Greene tried to get Mr. Guilford to admit that if the lighterage system was done away with the rate on grain to New York could be made cheaper, but Mr. Guilford escaped a direct answer to this question. He said that he could not see how a change would give New York any better chance in competing for cargo lots, and that if a change was made, the city would certainly be worse off as to berth lots.

He declared that the New York Central has every reason to work for the increase of the commerce of New York where the road has its only terminal.

Another session of the commission will be held Monday morning at 11 o'clock.

MISSIONARIES NAME OFFICERS.

The American Association Transacts Its Annual Business.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Oct. 19.—The business session of the American Missionary Association's fifty-third annual meeting was held this afternoon. The following officers were elected: President, Rev. F. A. Noble, Illinois; Vice Presidents, Rev. Alexander McKenzie, Massachusetts; Rev. Henry A. Stimson, New York; Rev. Washington Gladden, Ohio; Rev. George C. Adams, California; William H. Strong, Michigan; Corresponding Secretaries, Rev. A. B. Beard, New York; Rev. F. P. Woodbury, New York; Rev. C. J. Ryder, New York; Recording Secretary, Rev. H. A. Helsen, Massachusetts; Treasurer, Henry W. Hubbard of New York; Auditors, Edwin H. Baker, Connecticut; John E. Leech, New York. Executive Committee, (for three years.)—Charles A. Hull, New York; Rev. Albert J. Lyman, New York; Rev. Nehemiah Boynton, Michigan; Rev. Edward Stead, Massachusetts; Principal, Truman J. Backus, New York.

It was voted that a committee of five be appointed to consider the relations of this association with other benevolent societies of the Congregational denomination and such administrative adjustments as may help toward their federation and toward the efficiency in the work of this association; said committee to report at the annual meeting to be held in 1900.

The following committee was appointed to carry out the resolution: The Rev. De Witt S. Clark, Massachusetts; Prof. A. T. Carey, Connecticut; the Rev. S. H. Newman, Washington, D. C.; the Rev. J. S. Nichols, Ohio; E. D. Reddington, Illinois.

Habeas Corpus for F. J. Prunier.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Oct. 19.—Frederick J. Prunier to-day obtained a writ of habeas corpus, thus preventing the Vermont authorities from taking him away. He was arrested in Fishkill Village last night on a warrant from Burlington, Vt., where he has been indicted for an alleged attempt to kidnap his child, which is legally in the custody of the mother.

Killed by a Collapsing Wall.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Oct. 19.—The front of the building on Court Street, corner of Water, which is being remodeled for the Boston store, fell in this afternoon. Norman C. Geer, timekeeper for the contractor, was killed; Timothy Donahue received injuries that probably will cause his death, and four others were painfully hurt.

New York Man Leaps to Death.

MINNEAPOLIS, Oct. 19.—W. D. Manro leaped from one of the Mississippi River bridges to-day and was drowned. The plunge was 100 feet into the rapids. Manro claimed to be from Auburn, N. Y.

Dr. Hoyt Called to Cambridge.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Oct. 19.—The First Baptist Church of this city has extended a call to the Rev. Dr. Wayland Hoyt of Philadelphia. It is understood that Mr. Hoyt will accept.

Celebrate the Peggy Stewart Burning.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Oct. 19.—The Peggy Stewart Chapter of the Daughters of the Revolution of Annapolis celebrated to-day the burning of the Peggy Stewart here on Oct. 19, 1774. The Annapolis public schools took part in the exercises.

J. L. Davis, Colored Song Writer, Dead

J. L. Davis, colored, of Whitestone, Queens Borough, died Wednesday night of heart disease. Mr. Davis had written many popular songs, including "The Lighthouse by the Sea," "Walt Till the Tide Comes In," "Why Don't You Write a Letter Home," "In the Baggage Coach Ahead," "The Fatal Wedding," "Down in Poverty Row," and "Send Back the Picture and the Ring." He was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, Dec. 3, 1863, and was a graduate of Gaines College, in Cincinnati.

The Burned Leona Floated.

The steamer Leona of the Mallory Line was finally floated yesterday morning, but had a considerable list to starboard. She was straightened out, and at high tide today she will go into dry dock in the Erie Basin. The Leona was sunk two weeks ago by water thrown aboard to extinguish a fire that had broken out in the hold.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

"Twelve Months with the Social Trust."
A SOCIETY CALENDAR.
By A. PAUL GARDINER.
The Combined Social Interests, represented by types carefully selected from Metropolitan Swelldom, seen at the prominent society functions for twelve months of the year.
FOR A FEW WEEKS ONLY
this Calendar of Beautifully Engraved Illustrations, size 8x12 inches, will be clubbed with a year's subscription to MODES AND FABRICS at $1.00.
Articles in November and December MODES and FABRICS, from Bret Harte, Helen Watterson Moody, Eben Rexford, and others.
Send orders to MODES AND FABRICS PUBLISHING CO., 550 Pearl St., New York City.

BRYAN'S OHIO CAMPAIGN

Closes His First Day of Speech-making at Defiance.

REVIVES SILVER ARGUMENT

Says Republicans Want to Get Rid of the Gold Standard — Disclaims Any Personal Interest.

DEFIANCE, Ohio, Oct. 19.—The Bryan party closed the first day of the Ohio tour in this city to-night before a large and interested audience in the Opera House. A street parade preceded the meeting. Ex-Congressman W. D. Hill presided. John J. Lentz, who was speaking when the Bryan party entered, gave way to John R. McLean, the candidate for Governor, who briefly addressed the meeting in introducing Mr. Bryan. Mr. Bryan said, in reference to his introduction as the next President:

"I only have one ambition, shared by every citizen, and that is to leave this Government to my children better than I found it. I want you to believe me when I tell you that if the victory won by the Republicans in 1896 inures to the good of the people I shall rejoice with every Republican. I expect to be here for many years. I say this for the benefit of those Republicans who heap criticism upon me."

Mr. Bryan then discussed silver. "They have been burying this question for years," he declared, "and they are burying it again, but I don't think they will bury it well. And why? Because no tomb is strong enough to hold a righteous cause. I know these Republicans. I know how careful they are of public money. I know, when they appropriated $100,000 to defray the expenses of a monetary conference in Europe to get rid of the gold standard, it must be a bad thing. Your State Convention readopted the Chicago platform, free silver and all, and nominated a man for Governor who has done as much for free silver as any other man."

He concluded by denouncing the Administration's Philippine policy.

BRYAN CRIES FRAUD.

Says More Votes Were Counted in Ohio than "We" Supposed Existed.

GREENVILLE, Ohio, Oct. 19.—Mr. Bryan's first speech to-day was delivered here in the Court House Square early this morning. He spoke to a large crowd, which was not lacking in enthusiasm. He was introduced to his audience by John R. McLean, the Democratic candidate for Governor, as "the unchallenged leader of the Democratic masses."

Mr. Bryan, to avoid the crisp morning air, put on a skull cap, which provoked good-natured laughter, in response to which he said:

"My hair is not as much protection as it used to be, and you ought not to complain if I am getting a little bald. In 1896 they said I was too young to be President. Then I had to depend upon the Constitution to protect me. Now I can depend upon my baldness."

He began his speech proper by saying: "The Chicago platform to which you gave such loyal support in 1896 is still the platform of the Democratic Party, and the platform of the Ohio Democracy again indorses the platform. I believe the planks of that platform are stronger to-day than when they were written."

Mr. Bryan then entered into an elaborate defense of the income tax, and predicted a popular indorsement of the proposition. He said the money question was still unsettled, and the fight would be continued. He treated the matter of trusts in practically the same manner as characterized his Kentucky utterances. He claimed the Republican Party said some trusts were bad and others good.

"Trusts are actually so bad," said the speaker, "that a Republican convention in this State, a convention run by Mark Hanna, denounced them.

"Do you know the difference between a good trust and a bad trust? A good trust gives liberally to a Republican campaign fund and a bad does not. The Republican Party can't destroy the trusts. When the Attorney General of the United States is asked to intervene, there comes the Biblical injunction 'Remember thy creator.' The Republican Party was the creator of the trusts."

Discussing the Philippine question, he said: "I dare the Republicans to defend the title by purchase of ten million men. They assert the right to be in the Philippines by purchase, and that, too, after having paid a less price for human beings than we paid for dogs."

Mr. Bryan said that when he first went to Cincinnati, in March, 1895, to advocate the cause of free silver, the first and foremost man to lend him assistance and sympathy was John R. McLean.

"Under his guidance," said Mr. Bryan, "our party in this State polled more votes prior to 1896 than we would otherwise have done, and the only reason we did not carry the State in 1896 was that there were more votes counted than we or the law machinery supposed existed in the State."

PLEADS FOR McLEAN'S ELECTION.

Mr. Bryan Is Not Interested for Himself, He Says.

CELINA, Ohio, Oct. 19.—William J. Bryan received a cordial reception here when he was introduced by John R. McLean as the man who would be nominated in 1900. Mr. Bryan said in part:

"This is one of the States in which an important campaign is being carried on this Fall, and this election is not only important because you choose your State officers this year, but because the verdict at the polls will be accepted as your opinion upon the issues which are now before the public.

"I think the time has come when no farmer can afford to be a Republican. I believe the farmer who supports that party stands in his own light and is doing himself an injustice. I believe the members of the Republican Party of an earlier date had a great reverence for Abraham Lincoln. Great changes within the party have taken place since then. Abraham Lincoln in 1859 wrote a letter in which he demonstrated that he believed in the man first and the dollar afterward. Since those days the party has placed the dollar first and the man afterward, and if you Republicans who reverence the name of Lincoln want to change conditions, bring the party back to Lincoln's standard, you must employ an artist to draw the difference between Mark Hanna and Abraham Lincoln, employing the toboggan slide as a background."

Mr. Bryan then discussed the income tax and the greenback, with the accompanying right to issue money, claiming the Republican Party planned to retire the greenbacks in favor of the National banks.

Regarding the trusts, Mr. Bryan followed his previous line of argument. He made a passing reference to Gov. Roosevelt's appearance in this State in support of a larger standing army, asked if it was for the purpose of securing the blessings of assimilation, and likened our Philippines policy to the colonial policy of England in India, suggesting that the President of the United States have the title of "President of the United States and Emperor of the Philippines."

The increased empire meant an increased army and increased taxation to support the theory of imperialism.

He did not believe we could shoot or dynamite our civilization into the Filipinos, nor did he believe that in the matter of territorial acquisition we should sink to the low level of European nations, affirming that we should not trade the glory of a hundred years as a republic for the doubtful glory of an empire.

"I am more interested in the principles for which I stand than any mere compliment you can pay me. I would rather have a big majority for the candidates this Fall, because I want these candidates to win, and I shall be happy if you telegraph me that McLean has a larger vote than I received in 1896."

St. Mary's had a good crowd present to meet the special train. Mr. Bryan discussed the silver issue at some length and the matter of government by injunction. Handshaking and a few personal greetings were indulged in at Rockford and Ohio City.

SAYS HE IS VINDICATED.

Bryan Declares Past Three Years Have Shown He Was Right.

VAN WERT, Ohio, Oct. 19.—Mr. Bryan arrived at 7 o'clock. The visiting party was escorted in carriages to the Court House through streets thronged with a cheering mass of humanity. Mr. Bryan in his address said:

"I do not feel discouraged by the defeat of 1896, for I felt when the Republicans went into power responsibility went with them. I felt if we were wrong in our position in 1896, we deserved to be defeated, and if we were right, our position would be vindicated by experience. I believe the last three years has vindicated the position taken in 1896.

"We then said the gold standard was bad, and the Republicans made the special declaration that the gold standard was all right, that it was the standard of civilization, and yet the first thing a Republican President did was to send a commission away to Europe to get rid of the gold standard. Why did Mr. McKinley send a commission to England to get rid of this great blessing? You cannot explain it except that the gold standard is not satisfactory.

Mr. Bryan discussed the Barbed Wire Trust in particular, and all trusts in general, concluding his reference thus:

"In 1892 one of the distinguished citizens of this State gave out an interview in which he said the women defeated the Republican Party in the State. He said the women went to the stores to make purchases, and when they inquired why prices were advanced and were told it was because of the McKinley bill, they influenced their husbands to vote the Democratic ticket. Now, the Republican Party, being the creator of the trusts, and the trusts causing the advance in prices, I expect the women to again influence their husbands to vote the Democratic ticket this Fall. The Republicans denounced trusts, and Mark Hanna has been busy apologizing for it ever since. Behind the trusts stand all the great financiers who support the gold standard."

Mr. Bryan insisted that we are face to face with the question of imperialism on one hand and the Republic on the other.

"I want to say to you," said he, "that this Fall you will have to speak on these great questions. If you believe in a large army and imperialism, vote the Republican ticket. If opposed to each, vote the Democratic ticket."

THE FIGHT IN NEBRASKA.

W. J. Bryan and Gov. Roosevelt Will Be Opponents on the Stump Next Week—No More Fusion.

Special to The New York Times.

OMAHA, Neb., Oct. 19.—Nebraska's political situation becomes more animated hourly, and it begins to look as if next week the State will be the centre of the greatest political disturbance in its history. At that time W. J. Bryan will be touring the State in a special train, making five-minute speeches from the rear, while Gov. Roosevelt will be doing as much for the opposition.

Dates for both sides are being made all over the State, and there is unusual excitement. The campaign is assuming more personal phases than that of 1896.

To-day a letter was printed by a local paper purporting to have been written by M. C. Harrington, Democratic nominee in the Sixth Congressional District, to Juan Boyle, the Chairman of the committee, saying that the last fusion convention had been held in the State, and that after this year there would be nothing but Democrats in the State. This letter has caused considerable animated discussion on both sides. The Populists are mad over it, so the Republican papers claim.

The letter published last week from W. J. Bryan to J. Sterling Morton, in which Mr. Bryan said he wanted a clerkship in the Board of Transportation for the salary rather than the honor, has fallen flat, and has made friends for the Democratic leader.

Both sides are said to be polling the State this week. In Omaha this was the first day of registration under the new law, which requires every voter to define his politics. Both sides expect thus to determine in advance just where they are, as far as the sections of the State where registration is required are concerned.

Bryan's tour next week is expected to be the greatest political event in the State's history. Bryan practically remains in Nebraska the remainder of the campaign, going out but twice to speak in other States. The Republican managers insist that this is a sure sign of weakness on the Democratic leader's part, as he would not stay at home unless he was afraid the State was going against him, but the Fusion forces assert this is foolishness.

Ex-Gov. Altgeld will be in Lincoln on the day of Mr. Bryan's return and will address two gatherings. In all Mr. Altgeld will make eleven speeches in Nebraska.

JONES TALKS AT ASHTABULA.

Independent Candidate for Governor Says Political Parties Are a Menace to Freedom.

Special to The New York Times.

ASHTABULA, Ohio, Oct. 19.—The Mayor of Toledo, who is a candidate for gubernatorial honors and who is probably better known as "Golden Rule" Jones, made the first address of his campaign in Ashtabula County to-night. In a speech last Monday noon, Senator Hanna told his employes on the ore docks, who assembled on a street corner to hear him talk, that Jones was coming and took particular pains to criticise the platform and campaign of the candidate who is running upon an independent ticket.

Jones was not particularly well advertised here, but still he drew a big crowd, as large as usually attends a political meeting in this city. There was no demonstration on his arrival, and not a great deal of enthusiasm at the meeting. His address was a plain talk to the workingmen. It was an appeal to drop political parties and stand wholly on principle. He stated emphatically his belief that political parties are a menace to liberty; that they build up walls between men who should be brotherly at all times.

He claimed that his victory in the mayoralty campaign in his native city was a victory for humanity, not for him. Never again, said he, after being elected by the independent vote of the people of Toledo, could he accept the nomination to any office by a political party.

He declared against the bosses, but did not criticize Mr. Hanna personally. His great plea was to build up a State by love, not hate. He compared the State with political parties existing within its borders to a church with two factions trying to work for the interest of the church, yet at war with each other.

Child labor he denounced as one of the most cruel systems in existence.

"Let the children play," said he, "and the older people work."

He thought great achievements were too much in the minds of many people to insure universal happiness. He favored as a remedy for the power of the few the adoption of the initiative and referendum. He mentioned the fact that he had challenged both Dolsean and Nash to debate the question of the necessity of political parties, but stated that they refuse on the ground that the question is not an issue.

HANNA SPEAKS OF TRUSTS.

Says They Are an Evolution of Business Methods, Are Necessary, and Have No Place in Politics.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Oct. 19.—Senator Hanna, in a speech before the Fifth District Republican Club to-night, defined his position regarding the trusts. On this subject he said:

"The Democrats say I am afraid to talk about the trusts. That settles it. I'm going to talk about them. This combination of capital for one purpose or another is not a political question at all. It is a business question, and ought not to have been brought into politics.

"When our industries were in their infancy England and other countries came along and sold goods in this country at less than the price asked in their own. Then followed the protective tariff law formulated by that friend of the workingman, William McKinley. Having secured this protection, American manufacturers went abroad. They are making rapid strides and are successfully competing with the whole world. It is evident, however, that they cannot continue to do so unless they have combined capital. We ought to own and control our own merchant vessels. We then would be in shape to make our own rates and compete with other nations on an equal footing.

"We have now reached the stage when we are doing more exporting than importing. The last year was the first year in the history of the country that this was true. But we must look to the future. We must stand prepared for the changes that are bound to come.

"This formation of combines is simply an evolution in business methods. Should railways own their own steamship lines there would be a marked change in the rates. All this requires capital, and such a tremendous amount that no ordinary corporation could stand it. The so-called trusts are not new. They have been found in England and Germany as far back as two hundred years, and are increasing. Therefore, from a business standpoint of view, the formation of these combinations in one sense is one step forward.

"The Democrats would have you believe that they are terrible anacondas that will swallow us all up. However, if the trusts are a menace to the country, what party better than the Republican Party can give you relief. When it comes down to plain facts, the various labor organizations are a sort of trust, and I believe in them, and always have. They are for the purpose, I believe, of helping the individual members. The organizations of the employer should go hand-in-hand with the organizations of the employed. In that way much good can be accomplished."

OPPORTUNITIES AT MANILA

Capital and Health Only Are Needed for Success.

UNSKILLED LABOR NOT WANTED

Cost of Living in the Philippines Has Advanced Since the American Occupation.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

MANILA, Sept. 7.—The questions whether or not there are opportunities for American young men in the Philippines and the advisability of going to seek them may be answered by both "Yes and no!"

American energy will succeed anywhere, but in this instance the following conditions should be satisfied: First, he should be in the best of health, and determined to eschew all strong spirituous liquors. Moderate drinkers get along all right, but even they must leave whisky and brandy alone. Second, it is very important that he should have a working capital of not less than $4,000 or $5,000, with more behind him, so that when openings are presented, and there will be plenty, he may take advantage of them. Without money he will be like the old Chicagoan, who, pointing to Marshall Field's building, remarked to a friend, "Why, in the pioneer days of this town I could have bought that for a pair of old boots."

"Well, why didn't you?"

"'Cause I hadn't the old boots."

In case he cannot control a reasonable amount of capital, he should be assured of a paying position with some reputable concern, and then progress, though slower, will nevertheless be certain. He must come contented to settle down in strange surroundings and not be distracted by thoughts of home and friends.

In Manila he will meet many charming people—Spanish, English, German, and, as time goes on, American. Asiatics and Mestizos, a dark, copper-colored half-breeds containing Filipino and Chinese blood, are, however, most in evidence.

If the American be merely a clerk he will meet with sharp competition from the older clerks, Filipinos or foreigners, who are content with the most paltry wages. He will be further handicapped from ignorance of the Spanish language. Manila seems at present to be overrun with doctors and dentists, but recent military orders requiring examination and the possession of recognized certificates will thin out their numbers.

There seems to be a good field for school teachers and stenographers, male and female, but at present the salaries are inadequate. American lawyers, unless familiar with the Spanish language and laws, could only conduct their pleadings through native abogadus, as all court proceedings are conducted in Spanish, and it will be some time before English can be suostituted. Even interpreters do not always get exact shades of meaning, as, for example, when we find that a translation of "A hot time in," &c., reads "It will be warm in the city this evening."

LIVING BECOMING MORE EXPENSIVE.

The remarkably low cost of living, which has been so widely advertised, is rapidly passing away. The large expenditures of the troops, the consumption of supplies by the army, and the American habit of paying the price asked and not haggling over it, as the Orientals do, are effective factors in enhancing prices. Americans everywhere soon spoil low prices. It seemed to me that Honolulu was the most expensive town I had ever visited in the United States.

Our requirements in the way of provisions are more exigent and varied than those of the natives. The time is past when a gentleman belonging to a small mess could have several servants and keep his own horse at a cost of $20 or $30 a month. Four army officers, who mess together and live rent free in a Government house in the city, find that their shares average $50 each.

SCARCITY OF MILK.

Many eatables to which Americans are accustomed are lacking. The few Australian cows in Manila afford a very inadequate supply of milk, and it costs 60 cents (Mexican) per quart, so that canned, condensed milk is the more widely used. Butter also has to be brought from the United States or Australia in tin cans, and not being refrigerated, the severe tropical heat makes it too strong for use. Our doctor prescribed milk in a typhoid case, but the patient didn't find condensed milk appetizing, so the milk of the caribou, the water buffalo, was substituted. If this milk be poured, boiling hot, on toast, served with a piece of rancid canned butter, (all the butter is rancid,) and flavored with pepper and salt, you get a "milk toast" that looks like a cheap oyster stew and tastes like caribou. It was a desperate remedy, but it cured the sick man. A milk diet is very efficacious here in cases of indigestion.

There are many kinds of wild fruits, but the newcomer had better not experiment with them. Bananas, mangoes, and pineapples are quite plentiful, but other varieties are rare, though there seems to be no good reason for the scarcity. Oranges and lemons are not grown, probably because of the native indolence; but careful cultivation would probably develop as fine a grade and as valuable a product as ever was developed in California. There would be an immense market for them in the Philippines, China, and Japan.

CULTIVATION OF SOIL NEEDED.

No energetic young man need be discouraged about coming to the Philippines, for, although he will encounter many difficulties, there is always room in a new country, and there is money in the last addition to our country.

It will be found better than prospecting for gold in the Klondike. For fifty miles out of Manila the lands were in a high state of cultivation and given over almost entirely to sugar cane and rice. The region between San Fernando and Manila, which was abandoned last Spring during the severe fighting incidental to the advance of the army, shows fields now filled with laborers—Chinamen—working industriously all day long in the rice paddies. Men and women stand knee deep and even to the waist in water, wearing merely the outlines of a garment. When the rain becomes heavy the laborers seek shelter.

The rice-planting season in this particular section is very late, and only commenced when it was seen that the United States troops had "come to stay." The Spanish method of warfare seems to have consisted in holding some of the important towns and an occasional insignificant raid around the country and then a withdrawal for recuperation, and cigarettes. They allowed the Filipino insurgents to control matters and to levy taxes and octroi duties on all produce going to Manila over the railroad or by water. And they did it with a vengeance.

The forests abound in valuable woods, but yet in a virgin state for the want of marketable facilities. Some of our Maine or Michigan lumbermen, with their superior knowledge, would coin money in these regions. The attempts at mining in the southern islands have been crude, but they promise rich yields; indeed, one of the islands is named Minadoro—mine of gold. Railways are very badly needed, there being only the 125-mile one extending from Manila to Dangapan, which is owned by an English company and along which the troops are operating. It has been torn up in many places by the retreating Filipinos, and is now under reconstruction by our engineers. Investments, if located so as to receive the attention of the owners, will prove remunerative in the highest degree.

UNSKILLED LABOR POORLY PAID.

There is no market for unskilled labor; the wages are too meagre, and the climate too hostile to manual labor. There is no reason why expert mechanics and engineers should not command high wages. Silversmiths who can execute fine inlaid work earn considerably less than $1 a day in Manila. Some Papagna field laborers told me the other day that they never see any money. The employer feeds them and their families, provides them with flimsy clothing and pays their numerous tax rates.

The climate is more agreeable than is generally supposed. Except in April and May, the temperature is lower than during many of the months of warm weather in the United States. Through July and August it ranges from 80 to 90 degrees. Between the hours of 11 A. M. and 2 P. M. the sun's rays are so direct and enervating that Americans are obliged to remain within doors. It is this heat that causes the sickness among our troops, and many of the cases of exhaustion while on the march are followed by malarial fever. The diseases are easily controlled, and have a fatal termination very infrequently.

From noon to 2 P. M. the stores are closed and shopping ceases, although it is noticed that there is a tendency to break through this time-honored custom. The streets are so narrow that with each day's increasing traffic progress is very much impeded. But order is gradually arising. Where there was formerly a blockade of carriages, caribou carts, and drays crossing on the Bridge of Spain, they are now compelled to follow in single file—a very simple arrangement, but it evidently had not occurred to the police. After 8:30 at night every one must remain in doors or be arrested and locked up—a wise measure of precaution, for without it insurgents, under guise of amigoes, could sneak through the military lines into the city.

It is observed with regret that the coming of our people should be marred by the frequent signs "American bar," "American drinks," even the dead walls blazoned with advertisements of American beer and whiskies. Neither the Spaniards nor Filipinos are accustomed to drunkenness, and the pernicious examples set by the Americans are to be deplored.

In the Chinese section the stores consist merely of a small room opening on the street, hardly large enough to accommodate three persons. The workshops likewise all open on to the sidewalk, and are used as living and sleeping rooms as well.

ARMY LIFE AROUND MANILA.

Regulations for the Bivouac After the Fighting of the Day—Outposts Detailed — Health Precautions.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

ISLE DE LUZON, Sept. 7.—The soldier's life in the Philippines must be of exciting interest to those far away, when we read of his brave deeds and hardships as seen on the field of action. After the din and excitement of the day's battle, the simplicity and regularity with which towns are occupied after the capture is absorbing in itself. No looting is permitted, though nearly all houses are found vacated.

Every officer and man is tired out following the elation, manoeuvring, and attacking during the day through the mire of ricepaddies and deeply plowed sugar fields, wading and fording streams without a moment's pause to learn of depth or bottom.

The lines of troops go to their assigned places for the night's bivouac encamped in strictly military order, and ready at any instant to form in order of battle or to march. Places for each organization are indicated and understood before the stacking of guns is permitted. Confusion and disaster, especially at night attacks, are otherwise more than likely to occur.

But much is yet to be done, and done promptly, that early rest may be given. The regimental commander quickly reconnoitres the best points for outposts, and before ranks are broken has the outpost details formed and sent to occupy these points; covering his front, flank, and connections under the officer of the day, the execution being further superintended and reconnoitred by the field officer of the day, who improves or corrects positions. Outposts are very important; they cover approaches to the main body, discover movements of the enemy, and give timely warning; prevent surprise and give rest and quiet to the army.

Cossack posts, so called—although in reality an American idea—are generally adopted. Each post consists of three sentinels and a non-commissioned officer—one of the sentinels on the look-out in a tall tree or on a housetop if available; the others are ten or twenty yards in support and resting with arms at hand and without removing cartridge belts.

Arms of the troops not detailed for outpost duty are now stacked, ammunition belts refilled, sentinels posted over the water supply, that water be not wasted or rifled; that the water near the troops be guarded for their use; that next below for the animals, and further down for washing purposes. Details are made to bring wood and water to the company cooks, who soon have the steaming coffee and supper ready for the soldier, who is then wrapped in his olanket, if he has been able to carry it, or, perforce, it has been brought up on his company caribou cart.

He is additionally fortunate if by good luck his bivouac is near some of the nipa nuts, which he is allowed to occupy. But do not imagine a snug little furnished cottage, for although hastily abandoned, there is not a bit of furniture or kitchen ware or any blankets in the houses, which are absolutely denuded of everything, if such things ever existed there. And so our Tommy Atkins turns in for the night's rest, probably broken by the alarms and firing on the lines toward 3 or 4 o'clock in the morning. He has not troubled himself to put on his pajamas, and so is ready at the 5 o'clock reveille, under arms, awakening cheerful and eager for another scrap.

On the march he has learned to avoid excessive drinking of water and to have his canteen filled with water which has been boiled, or, better yet, with weak tea, slightly sweetened, before starting. I commend this highly, from practical and personal use, and it is most refreshing. Spirits, especially before exertion, only give transient strength. The danger of heat exhaustion is lessened by wearing a wet cloth or some wet grass in the hat.

The Filipinos say, "Los Americanos don't fight fair. Instead of going back after a battle to have dinner and smoke cigarettes, they keep on going ahead and want to fight again."

An amendment to the "Song of Boers," being sung in London concert halls, runs:

Would you kill your Filipino brother?
Why! Yes, if he insists upon it.

SCHURMAN TO McKINLEY.

His Advice Is, "Increase Your Army, but Placate the Non-Combatants of the Philippines."

A complimentary dinner was given to President Jacob G. Schurman of Cornell University by the Aldine Association at 111 Fifth Avenue last evening. About 100 covers were set for members and guests together, chief among the visitors being Capts. Chadwick and Taylor and Gen. Francis V. Greene, who were specially invited to meet Dr. Schurman.

Part of Dr. Schurman's speech was as follows: "The more one knows of the Philippine problem the less disposed one is to think any solution proposed free from objections. But some points of cardinal importance are beyond dispute. Under the laws of nations the United States has unimpeachable sovereignty over the Philippine Islands. This involves responsibility for their government. Now, the primary ends of government are, first, peace and order; second, security of life and property; third, justice and equal rights, and when those are assured liberty and self-government. It is our high task to realize these ends in the Philippines.

"The peoples of the archipelago cannot to-day achieve them unaided, and our tutelage is the one thing that can save the Filipinos from despotism and anarchy and their islands from division among the European powers, thus destroying forever the hope of a free and self-governing Filipino nationality, which American protection and guardianship would inevitably tend to develop.

"National obligations and the best interests of the Filipinos, therefore, forbid our turning back after having once put our hand to the plow. But we must not fail to make use of every means available for the attainment of the end in view.

"And when we bear in mind that the Filipinos, since the signing of the treaty of Paris, have been without political status or civil rights, it would seem both just and politic for Congress (to whom the treaty delegated this function) to declare authoritatively what rights and privileges the Filipinos are to enjoy under American sovereignty.

"I do not ask for a reduction of our forces; on the contrary, I think Congress should vote the President all the men and money that in any contingency can be needed for the prompt suppression of Aguinaldo's insurrection.

"But that is not enough. There are six or seven millions of Filipinos who are not fighting us. The Tagalogs, who are fighting, number not more than one million and a half. On the ground of justice and expediency I plead for an authoritative announcement to the peaceful Filipinos—the great majority of all the inhabitants of the archipelago—of the political and civil rights and immunities which the President and Congress of the United States undoubtedly stand ready to bestow upon them.

"My advice is this: Increase your military forces, but at the same time tell the pacific Filipinos what you are going to do with them, and while you will undoubtedly satisfy the non-belligerents, you will also weaken among the warring Tagalogs the power now exercised by Aguinaldo. This is Lincoln's "border State practice" applied to the Philippines, where, I beg you will note, the dubious neutrals far outnumber the belligerents."

The New Orleans Is Seaworthy.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19.—The "heeling" tests which were made on the New Orleans at the New York Navy Yard a few days ago by Constructor Bowles have turned out inconclusive, failing, from unreported cause, to afford any data respecting the stability of the ship. The New Orleans being about to go to Manila, there will be no further opportunity to experiment just now. It may be stated on authority that with the ship in cruising trim there is not the slightest question of her safety, and that the criticisms upon her applied only to her condition when she was without usual stores and weights.

The Attractions of Our Stores Are Their Low Prices.

Macy's

R. H. Macy and Co.

BOTH SIDES OF 14TH ST. (Running from 13th to 15th St.), SIXTH AVE

Men's Ready-to-Wear Clothing. (Annex.)

Men's Sack Suits, double-breasted vests, made of good all-wool cheviots, stylish patterns and attractive colorings, cut in the newest shapes, carefully tailored and warranted to fit; our price . . **$7.49**

Men's Sack Suits, made of all-wool black and blue cheviots, tailored in the highest manner by the most capable workmen, lined throughout with rich guaranteed satin, all sizes; good value at $15.00; our price . . **$11.24**

Men's Sack Suits, single and double-breasted vests, made of extra fine fancy cheviots and pure worsted—effective weaves, patterns and colorings. Tailored to please the over-particular; good value at $25.00; our price **$18.74**

Men's Three-button Cutaway Coats and Vests, made of fine soft-finished Clay weave diagonals. Cut and finished most artistically, lined throughout with guaranteed satin, equal to custom work; good value at $15.00; our price **$12.49**

Men's Trousers, made of absolutely pure worsted fabrics, fashionable designs in checks and hairline stripes. The excellence of the workmanship insures the fitting—shapely and dressy—good value at $6.50; our price **$4.89**

Men's Sack Overcoats, made of elegant black and blue Kersey, silk velvet collar, double stitched raw edges, lapped seams, lined with double warped Italian cloth or fancy wool with satin shoulders, worth $14.00; at . . . **$9.49**

Men's Sack Overcoats, made of rich Kersey cloth, magnificently tailored—excellence in every detail, silk velvet collar, lined with cassimere or all-wool serge, shoulders and sleeves lined with satin, worth $20.00; at . . **$14.99**

Men's Sack Overcoats, made of exquisite soft-finished diagonal Vicuna. Garments that show the touch of skill and taste, lined throughout with all silk satin duchesse, good value at $28.00; our price . . . **$21.98**

Boys' Winter Clothing. (In Annex.)

Boys' Long-trouser Suits, double-breasted vests, made of all-wool, guaranteed fast color blue cheviot, style and goodness combined, worth $11.50, at $8.74.

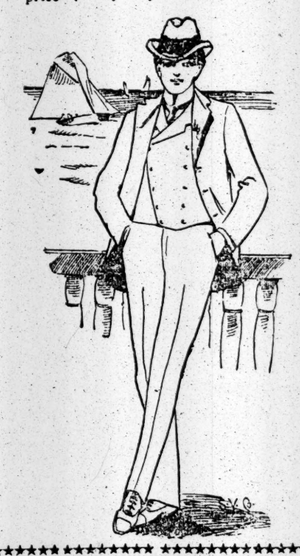
Boys' Long-trouser Suits, made of all-wool cheviots and cassimeres in checks, simple plaids and overplaids, well trimmed and tailored, worth $9, at . **$6.24**

Boys' three-piece Suits, double-breasted vests, made of all-wool fancy cheviots, nobby in appearance and serviceable to be sure, good value at $6.00; our price **$4.49**

Boys' Vested Suits, made of cheviots and worsteds, some silk-faced, all trimmed with silk soutache braid or embroidered, good value at $5.00; our price $2.98

Boys' Sailor Blouse Suits, made of fine blue serge, beautifully trimmed with military braid and embroidered; sizes 3 to 12 years, good value at $6.00; our price **$4.69**

Boys' Top Coats, made of heavy-weight covert in plain and herring-bone effects, some have velvet collars; sizes 3 to 16 years, worth $6; our price . . . **$4.69**



Merchant Tailoring. (In Annex.)

This branch of our Clothing business is flourishing. It is progressing rapidly by sheer force of merit. People are keen in finding the places where their own interest always receives large consideration. That economic phase of human nature has given quick impetus to the Macy Merchant Tailoring. We show immense varieties of the best fabrics in Suitings, Overcoatings, Trouserings and Vestings. An illustrative item:

Men's Overcoats, made to order, of Meltons, Vicunas, Kerseys and Soft-finished Beavers. Perfect fit is warranted, as well as the finish and general tailoring; good value at $28.00; our price, **$21.98**

Suits Made-to-Order at $16.24, $21.24 and $26.24. We save you fully a third.

PHILIPPINE CASUALTIES.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19.—Gen. Otis to-day reported to the War Department the following casualties:

Killed—Sixth Infantry, near Cebu, Island of Cebu, Sept. 18, A., Charles N. Cotay; Daniel E. Adams. Seventeenth Infantry, at Angeles, Oct. 16, L., William Parker; Thirty-sixth Infantry, at Porac, Oct. 17, H., Willard Winters.

Wounded—Oct. 16, at Angeles, Acting Assistant Surgeon H. Eugene Stafford, breast, slight; Sixth Infantry, near Cebu, Island of Cebu, Sept. 18, A., William Stovall, abdomon, severe; C., Horace Hutchinson, nates, severe; Fourth Infantry, near San Nicholas, Oct. 8, F., James A. O'Reilly, hand, slight; Ninth Infantry, at Angeles, Oct. 16, D., George N. Webster, head, moderate; H., John Kelly, thigh, severe; I. Albert Durand, back, severe; Charles S. Wilson, head, severe. Seventeenth Infantry, A., Corporal Henry Rosser, head, slight; B., William Crosby, thigh, slight; H., Joseph B. Thackery, larynx, severe; Thomas E. Scully, thigh, slight. Sixteenth Infantry, at Guiguinto, Oct. 18, F., Thomas Lynch, side, severe; Leslie Shores, foot, severe. Fourth Cavalry, near Arayat, Oct. 13, D., First Sergt. Gustave Will, arm, moderate; Mathew Killion, leg, moderate. Thirty-sixth Infantry, at Porac, Oct. 17, M., Sam Williams, cheek, moderate.

CHRISTMAS BOXES FOR SOLDIERS.

Quartermaster Will Forward Mementoes to the Philippines.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19.—The Secretary of War has instructed the Quartermaster General to forward from San Francisco any Christmas boxes which may be delivered there prior to Nov. 20 for officers and soldiers in the Philippines. Such boxes should be consigned to Major O. F. Long, General Superintendent, Army Transport Service, San Francisco, Cal. Also to forward from New York any Christmas boxes for officers and soldiers in the Philippines which may be delivered there prior to Nov. 1, such boxes to be consigned to Major F. B. Jones, General Superintendent, Army Transport Service, Pier 22, Columbia Stores, Brooklyn, N. Y.

All boxes should be plainly marked with the name of the officer or soldier for whom they are intended, giving the company and regiment or other organization to which he belongs, and should be further marked "Christmas box."

All freight or express charges on these boxes to San Francisco or New York must in every case be prepaid by the senders. The maximum weight of boxes to be about 20 pounds. They should contain no perishable matter. The Quartermaster's Department assumes no responsibility for the condition of these boxes when delivered, but will exercise every care to deliver them safely and in good order.

No Mail Censorship at Manila.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19.—Director of Posts Vaille has sent to Postmaster General Smith a letter entering an absolute denial of a public charge of censorship of the mails at Manila. Mr. Vailes says: "I wish to state positively that there has never been a single letter for the States opened in this office or by any one after it was mailed at this office, and before its dispatch to the States. It is inexcusable for any one connected with the army in Manila to make the assertion that there was any censorship of the mails."

VOLUNTEERS GET DRUNK.

The Forty-sixth, En Route to Manila, Held at Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Oct. 19.—The Forty-sixth Regiment of Volunteers, enroute from Massachusetts to Manila, was delayed here by enforced drumhead courts-martial on account of an outbreak of drunkenness. The first section arrived yesterday over the Chesapeake and Ohio, and held high carnival. They had whisky secreted on the train. Col. Hegie immediately called a drumhead court-martial, which sent thirty-five of the worst offenders to the Columbus barracks.

As the other sections arrived during the day it was found that there was plenty of whisky aboard of them also, and the supply was greatly increased here, so that the four sections were all sidetracked west of this city, at Valley Junction, for more trials by drumhead court-martial, and additional installments were to-day sentenced to the Columbus barracks guardhouse, awaiting further action.

The Big Four Railway people finally succeeded to-night in getting all the sections of the train under way for St. Louis. Several detachments of the troops were sent back guarding prisoners en route to the Columbus Barracks. It is impossible to ascertain how many have been sentenced to prison at Columbus. The troops guarding these prisoners will proceed directly from Columbus to San Francisco to join their regiment.

LAWTON AND YOUNG ADVANCE.

It Is Supposed the Former Has Reached San Isidro on the Way to Tarlac, the Filipino Headquarters.

MANILA, Oct. 19.—At noon to-day Gen. Lawton and Gen. Young were at Arayat with a force of nearly 3,000 men. Gen. Lawton left at that time, and it is supposed he has reached San Isidro. The gunboats Florida and Ceste are preparing to move along the river to the same place, which will be held as a base for operations to the north.

Extensive preparations have been in progress for several days, and the expedition, whose objective point is Tarlac, is expected to start to-day. The supplies will be taken on cascoes.

Gen. Lawton's force consists of eight companies of the Twenty-fourth Infantry, under Col. Keller; eight companies of the Twenty-second Infantry, under Major Baldwin; nine troops of the Fourth Cavalry, mounted, under Col. Hayes, and a mixed regiment, consisting of one company of the Thirty-seventh Infantry, six guns, commanded by Capt. Scott; one company of cavalry, and Capt. Batson's Macabebe scouts.

The Third Cavalry is equipping at San Fernando to join the expedition.

Heavy rains, the first in weeks, began last night, and have continued steadily.

RETURNED SOLDIERS HONORED.

Cleveland Entertains Sixty Men of the Eighteenth Infantry.

CLEVELAND, Oct. 19.—Sixty Cleveland members of the Eighteenth Infantry arrived home to-day from the Philippines and received a warm welcome. After being decorated with garlands by the Young Ladies' Escort Club, they marched in a procession composed of military organizations and veterans of the civil war to the Central Armory, which was elaborately decorated for the occasion.

After a short reception the mess call was sounded, and the soldiers sat down to a banquet, at the conclusion of which speeches were made by J. O. Winship, the Chairman; Adjt. Gen. Axline, Senator Hanna, Congressman Burton, and Mrs. N. C. Stewart in behalf of the soldiers' mothers, who had charge of affairs. Conspicuous on the platform and in the procession were two white-haired Generals of the civil war, James Barnett and J. J. Elwell.

Sailing Dates of Transports.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 19.—The following schedule of transports to sail this month has been prepared by the Quartermaster's Department: Oct. 23, Newport, with 60 officers and 512 men; Manuense, with 28 officers and 530 men; Tartar, with 45 officers and 1,101 men. Oct. 25, Denmore, with 20 officers and 157 men; Peking, with 70 officers and 1,065 men. The Olympia and the Pennsylvania will leave for the North early next week to take the Thirty-ninth Regiment from Portland. The Hancock will be ready to sail about the 27th inst.

Catholics in the Philippines.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Oct. 19.—Archbishop Chapelle left to-day for Washington to confer with President McKinley in reference to His Grace's visit to the Philippines. He will return to New Orleans before starting for Manila.

One New Case at New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 19.—The Board of Health reports one case of yellow fever and no deaths.

CRIMINALS IN OFFICE IN CUBA.

Gen. Ludlow Claims Bad Men Have Been Named as Census Enumerators — Washington Is Blamed.

HAVANA, Oct. 19.—Gen. Ludlow, Military Governor of Havana, has written to Gen. Brooke, regarding the appointment of many criminals and men under police surveillance as census enumerators in Havana. Gen. Ludlow said to-day, in an interview, that many of the men appointed had unsavory records, the list including perjurers, swindlers, blackmailers, and men leading immoral lives.

Before Gen. Ludlow gave prominence to his views, many of the best

The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

NEW YORK, FRIDAY, OCT. 20, 1899.

OFFICES:

NEW YORK:
Publication Office.....41 Park Row
All American District Telegraph Offices.
WASHINGTON.....515 Fourteenth St.
LONDON: Trafalgar Buildings, Trafalgar Sq., W. C.
SWITZERLAND, Geneva: P. Drehmann, Librairie Nouvelle, Rue du Mont Blanc.
GERMANY, Mainz: Saarbach's News Agency, Agency for Germany and Austria.

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FOURTEEN PAGES.

MR. SCHURZ'S POLICY.

No one can read the address of Mr. SCHURZ at Chicago without the conviction that it is the sincere and deliberate statement of the views of an able and patriotic man, views sustained by profound study and wide experience. It is well also for all of us to remember that this experience includes years of signal service to our country, and that on any subject involving the honor, prosperity, and safety of the Republic there is no American who is more completely entitled to a respectful hearing than Mr. SCHURZ.

Nor can it be denied that in his account of the facts that have resulted in the present situation he laid bare some very serious inconsistencies and errors, which the President and his friends would do well carefully and candidly to consider. It is unquestionably true that we have failed to present ourselves to the Filipinos in the character of friends and liberators, and have assumed the character of conquerors and enemies. Exactly how this came about the Administration has never made known to the American people. As we must, sooner or later, reverse this process, and succeed in winning the confidence of the islanders, it is of the last importance that the President should study the means by which that can be accomplished. He would clearly do well by beginning with the study of how the situation was reached that is now to be changed. Whatever the cause, there has been a miscarriage, and in the reasons for it, which the President alone can fully know, is likely to be found the clue to the future.

Meanwhile, Mr. SCHURZ has a proposition to make as to that future, and it is the following:

> We have often been taunted with having no positive policy to propose. But such a policy has more than once been proposed, and I can only repeat it.
>
> In the first place, let it be well understood that those are eggregiously mistaken who think that if by a strong military effort the Philippine war be stopped, every thing will be right and no more question about it. No, the American trouble of conscience will not be appeased, and the question will be as big and virulent as ever, unless the close of the war be promptly followed by an assurance to the islanders of their freedom and independence, which assurance, if given now, would surely end the war without more fighting. We propose, therefore, that it be given now. Let there be at once an armistice between our forces and the Filipinos. Let the Philippine Islanders at the same time be told that the American people will be glad to see them establish an independent government, and to aid them in that task as far as may be necessary; that, if the different tribes composing the population of the Philippines are disposed, as at least most of them, if not all, are likely to be, to attach themselves in some way to the Government already existing under the Presidency of AGUINALDO, we shall cheerfully accept that solution of the question, and even, if required, lend our good offices to bring it about; and that meanwhile we shall deem it our duty to protect them against interference from other foreign powers—in other words, that, with regard to them we mean honestly to live up to the righteous principles with the profession of which we commended to the world our Spanish war.
>
> And then let us have in the Philippines, to carry out this programme, not a small politician, nor a meddlesome martinet, but a statesman of large mind and genuine sympathy, who will not merely deal in sanctimonious cant and oily promises with a string to them, but who will prove by his acts that he and we are honest; who will keep in mind that the Government is not merely to suit us, but to suit them; that it should not be measured by standards which we ourselves have not been able to reach, but be a government of their own, adapted to their own conditions and notions—whether it be a true republic, or better, or a dictatorship like that of PORFIRO DIAZ in Mexico, or an oligarchy like the one maintained by us in Hawaii, or even something like the boss rule we are tolerating in New York and Pennsylvania.

There are two essential features in this proposition. The promise to the Filipinos of "freedom and independence," and the promise to "protect them from interference from other foreign powers." We shall not at the present time consider the very important points involved in the offer to accept conditionally the government of AGUINALDO, or the obvious difficulties accompanying the ascertainment of the wish of the islanders as to that Government. We desire simply to call attention to the fact that the President could not make such an offer to the Filipinos except subject to the approval of Congress, and the further fact that the proposed policy involves rather a change of methods than one of avowed purposes.

The President in his recent speeches has repeatedly said that the Filipinos will have all the freedom and self-government consistent with the preservation of order and the maintenance of our obligations and duties to other nations. What Mr. SCHURZ proposes is all the freedom and independence consistent with a protectorate. Now the difference between a protectorate of the Philippine Islands in their present condition, so far as that is known, and an actual exercise of sovereignty for the purpose of giving the people of the islands all the self-government that they can safely use, is really a very difficult one to define, and in practice one that is pretty sure to vanish. If we assume to forbid all interference with the "independent" Government that may be established with our consent and aid, we must also assume the responsibility for the action of that Government. If we are to be responsible for its action, we must be in a condition in some degree to control such action. The absolute independence of the Government is, in either case, impracticable. In reality, therefore, the proposition of Mr. SCHURZ does not differ essentially from the professed policy of the Administration. The avowed object of both is substantially the same. Whether the Administration is carrying out its avowed object and how its methods should be changed in that regard are important questions that deserve careful consideration.

TO PERPETUATE THE ARCH.

Mr. LOUIS STERN seems to be a most practical member on the committee for the perpetuation of the Dewey arch. At least he is entitled to the credit of the pioneer of practicality in that organization. According to the report of an interview with Col. CHURCH, the Chairman of the committee, it was Mr. STERN who said to him that he would give $5,000 toward "perpetuating" the arch, and that he believed there were a hundred men in New York who were able and willing to do likewise.

This recalls the story of the practical Quaker, celebrated by JOE MILLER, who explained to the assembly of persons who were professing their sorrow over the misfortunes of a neighbor, that for his part he was sorry five dollars' worth, and invited them to put a pecuniary estimate upon the depth of their own respective sympathies. The history concludes with the statement that this brutal practicality broke up the meeting. We do not believe that will be the result in this case. It is perfectly clear that, if there are really ninety-nine other men in New York who are able and willing to do what Mr. STERN has declared that he is ready to do, the "perpetuation" of the arch is assured.

Not that the arch can necessarily be built for half a million, or rather reproduced in durable and monumental material. Doubtless it can be rebuilt for that, and for much less than that. It can even be very considerably enlarged, as may become necessary or desirable, according to the site which may finally be chosen for it, and to the architectural competition, in point of "scale," it may have to sustain. It may become desirable to "scale it up" to the dimensions of the Paris Arch of Triumph, which is at least half as large again in every dimension as the New York arch. But to do that would evidently involve much retrenchment of the sculptural adornment which has made the fortune of the existing arch with the public and has led to the demand for its perpetuation. Nevertheless, half a million would surely build the arch and supply so much of the decoration that it would not be discreditable to the city, and could wait for the complete execution of the sculptural scheme. Half a million, in other words, would secure the success of the project. And if the project is allowed to languish and fail, its failure will be highly discreditable to the public spirit of New York. For it will clearly be a lack of public spirit and not a lack of money that will be to blame.

It is here that this project differs from past projects of a character more or less superficially similar. Herein it differs from the project of the Grant Monument. That was built, or the building of it was secured, during the "lean years," and it is immensely to the credit of Gen. HORACE PORTER that it was built at all. But this is the most fortunate time that we have ever seen for the projection of such a scheme of patriotic commemoration and municipal embellishment. There has never been a time when so many men were making money so easily, never a time when there were so many New Yorkers who could give, for a purpose which commended itself to them, $5,000 each without feeling the loss.

And in another respect this project has the advantage of any previous project, and that is in the respect that persons who may be moved to subscribe can now see exactly what it is that they are asked to subscribe to. In the case of the Grant Monument they had a set of drawings from which they could build up for themselves the notion of what it was that they were asked to pay money for. But, in fact, the completed monument does not realize exactly any subscriber's idea. A very great invention is that of "staff." It enables both the artists and the public to see how a thing will look before the artist is asked to put it into irrevocable shape or the public to pay the expense of putting it into irrevocable shape. So great is the usefulness of a full-size model that it seems likely that hereafter no important public monument will be built until it has been executed in perishable and cheap materials on the full scale and on the same site on which it is proposed to execute it in durable and costly materials. We have had this advantage. As we have said before, if the business men of Chicago had the same guarantee of the excellence and availableness of a work of art intended for the embellishment of their city that we have for this work of art, intended for the embellishment of New York, the execution of it would be secured within a week. There is a great deal more money in New York than in Chicago. Is there so much less local pride and public spirit that there can be any doubt about the success of the project to reproduce the Dewey arch? The answer to this question will concern the reputation of the rich men of New York.

SHAFTER, CHADWICK, AND TORAL.

We are not surprised to learn, by reading a statement authorized by Capt. FRENCH E. CHADWICK, that he thinks that Rear Admiral SAMPSON, in his Morgantown speech, provoked a distasteful controversy. He seems to think that SAMPSON in his desire to say something nice about Capt. CHADWICK and his indifference to the feelings of Gen. SHAFTER, rather overdid the business when he showered CHADWICK with glory by attributing to him the credit for writing a letter that was afterward signed by SHAFTER and sent to Gen. TORAL, and of which SAMPSON says: "It was solely through the efforts of Capt. CHADWICK that TORAL surrendered as soon as he did."

Rear Admiral SAMPSON and Capt. CHADWICK may both hold SHAFTER incapable, but they do so in different phrase. SAMPSON asserted and reiterated that SHAFTER was "by education incapable of understanding the situation" confronting him on July 6, when Capt. CHADWICK called upon him and offered to write the letter that SAMPSON says hurried TORAL's surrender. It is to be regretted that CHADWICK's language toward SHAFTER sounds patronizing. "In supporting SAMPSON," he says, "I do so with no unkindly feeling toward Gen. SHAFTER. As a matter of fact, I have a great liking for the General. He is a very strong character and a man of great native ability."

It seems to us that it is not so important to know what these gentlemen and officers thought of each other as it is to know if SAMPSON, for some reason, has not overestimated the importance of the letter advised by him, written by CHADWICK, and signed by SHAFTER. Was it the perusal and consideration of CHADWICK's letter, written on July 6, that discouraged Gen. TORAL and led him to surrender, or was he constrained by prior and subsequent representations that may have impressed him more deeply? The Shafter-Chadwick letter, when carefully examined, is found to be but a report of the destruction of CERVERA's fleet, an offer to prove the capture of a large number of prisoners from the destroyed vessels, and the announcement of the readiness of the United States vessels to begin a bombardment of Santiago in case of refusal by the Spaniard to surrender.

This letter—inspired by SAMPSON and prepared, according to all concerned, by SHAFTER and CHADWICK—was written on July 6. It was not the first communication from SHAFTER to lead TORAL to consider surrender as advisable or necessary. After the fighting of July 1 and 2, at 8:30 in the morning of July 3, Gen. SHAFTER, an hour before CERVERA began his futile attempt to escape, sent this dispatch to the commanding Generhl of the Spanish forces:

> Sir: I shall be obliged, unless you surrender, to shell Santiago de Cuba. Please inform the citizens of foreign countries, and all women and children, that they should leave the city before 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

Gen. TORAL replied the same day, declining to surrender, but the foreign Consuls visited Gen. SHAFTER and induced him to postpone the shelling of Santiago until July 5. SHAFTER says that he was of the opinion that the Spaniards would surrender without much more fighting, when, on July 6, he "called Gen. TORAL's attention to the changed conditions, and at his request gave him time to consult his home Government." On July 10, four days after CHADWICK prepared the letter which SHAFTER signed and which SAMPSON says did so much to bring TORAL to terms, the enemy resumed firing, the navy also bombarding the city from off Aguadores. On the morning of July 11 Major Gen. MILES arrived with reinforcements and prepared to land them. Gen. SHAFTER then wrote to Gen. TORAL in this wise:

> With the largely increased forces which have come to me, and the fact that I have your line of retreat securely in my hands, the time seems fitting that I should again demand of your Excellency the surrender of Santiago and of your Excellency's army. I am authorized to state that should your Excellency so desire the Government of the United States will transport the entire command of your Excellency to Spain.

This letter was followed by a meeting, on July 13, between TORAL, MILES, and SHAFTER, and by the surrender on July 17. Does not the bare statement of facts, as shown by MILES and SHAFTER, compel the conclusion that it was not the letter of information written by CHADWICK on July 6 that led TORAL to surrender, but that it was the arrival of reinforcements, the renewal of the fighting, and the representations made to him on and following July 11 and the arrival of MILES that convinced TORAL of the futility of further resistance? He may have found the Sampson-Chadwick-Shafter letter interesting, but he did not stop fighting after he had read it. Indeed, he kept on fighting the army and enduring the bombardment of the distant navy for five days, and only consented to talk about surrendering when he was confronted with the alternative of resuming the fight with the American Army encouraged and strengthened by the arrival of MILES and reinforcements.

RECKLESS DRIVING.

The accident by which Mr. ECKELS was injured the other day is an accident which every New Yorker whose occasion requires him to be much about the streets narrowly escapes almost every day of his life. Probably there is no city in which reckless driving, in the sense not so much of furious driving as of careless driving, is so common as in New York. A few years ago a fatal accident called attention to the great number of boys, who were unfit by reason of their youth to have charge of a vehicle in a crowded thoroughfare, who yet were allowed to drive delivery wagons, especially grocers' wagons. To the best of our recollection some ordinance or bureau regulation was adopted, fixing an age below which no boy should be allowed to drive a wagon in the streets. But this regulation seems to have become a dead letter. For nothing is commoner than to see a boy of tender years ostensibly engaged in driving a wagon, but really engaged in communion with himself, or oftener in "skylarking" with another boy of equally tender years, while the horse is going, at a rapid gait, on a course selected by his own judgment.

It is not always a boy who is the offender. An adult driver is very often to be observed who takes heed of nothing but a vehicle which is heavy enough to smash his own, and who seems to take a pleasure in endangering the lives of pedestrians. Eminent among these criminals is apt to be the driver of a lager-beer truck, whose lofty perch and the massiveness of whose vehicle combine to raise him above "a decent respect to the opinions of mankind." One of these came to deserved grief the other day by reaching out with his whip and cutting a young Irishman, who grasped the whiplash and pulled away the whip. Thereupon the driver exhibited bad judgment. Instead of accepting the loss of his whip as a just penalty for his hoggishness, he descended from his coign of vantage to recover it, whereupon the young Irishman administered to him a most condign and exemplary castigation, to the delight of all lovers of justice in sight. It is not often that a reckless driver is reckless enough for this. There are cities in which the reckless drivers whose recklessness endangered human life would be deterred by fear of the police. There are others in which they would be deterred by the consciousness of the revolver lurking in the hip pocket of the citizen whose life they were imperiling. In New York we seem to be between these two extremes of civilization, and the reckless driver to be under no effective constraint. But if every citizen who witnessed an instance of reckless driving would report it to the nearest policeman, or the nearest police station, the reckless drivers would become more considerate in time.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Attention is called by The Electrical Review to the almost complete absence up to the present time of any energetic or even intelligent effort on the part of street railway companies to develop the possibilities of suburban and interurban electric lines as carriers of freight. It admits that these roads cannot compete with the main line steam railways in the conveyance of general merchandise over long distances, but it insists that they could handle business of a certain sort with advantage to themselves and to the public. "The average suburban road,' according to this authority, "will carry 150 pounds of passenger six miles for 5 cents. It might get considerably more money by carrying much less weight of freights the same distance." By limiting the size and weight of packages, and the adoption of a prepayment system by means of stamps, any material increase of operating expenses would be avoided. This is an idea that will be enthusiastically commended by all suburban residents as promising them relief from the extortionate prices and generally unsatisfactory service of semi-rural tradesmen. Life in what by way of speaking is called the country would be decidedly less expensive and decidedly more comfortable if those who seek its now much mitigated enjoyments were not forced to depend, always in great part and often entirely, upon the local dealers for their housekeeping supplies. To put them into direct, frequent, and cheap communication with the great urban shops would be to the advantage both of their pockets and of their tempers, and it might even benefit the local tradesmen by compelling them to reduce prices to a reasonable standard, and thus regain the neighborly good-will that their present course has forfeited. The trolley companies could easily establish stations to which the city dealers would be glad to deliver goods ordered by telephone, and even if the freight cars ran over the several lines only twice a day and stopped only at fixed points in the outlying towns, they would immediately secure a large patronage. Later they might find it practicable to deliver packages at every house within a moderate distance from the tracks. This, however, is an ideal the attainment of which is hardly to be hoped. A more or less close approximation to it would fully satisfy present demands.

—Just why the Rev. Dr. B. F. DE COSTA should have been moved to explain and justify the method and the medium chosen by him for bringing before a portion of the public a private letter written by himself to Bishop POTTER is not quite obvious to the lay mind. Viewing, as we must, the subject from afar off, we can see no particular reason why Dr. DE COSTA did not have an unquestionable right, or at any rate a right questionable only by Bishop POTTER, to publish his interesting letter where he chose and on such terms as suited his conscience, his taste, and his necessities. But since the Doctor has seen fit to reveal, in a communication to The Sun, the motive which impelled him to refuse his letter to that and all other papers except one, he can hardly complain if his revelation is made the topic of comment more or less critical. "Certain papers," he writes, "wanted the use of my letter to Bishop POTTER, but would not agree to print it entire, which was a sine qua non; but the publisher who took it gave the guarantee, though I did not know that it was to be copyrighted." That sentence is not exactly a model either of elegance or clarity, and we would not assert that it was intended to give even an intimation that any paper yearning for the letter could have had it for the price of a promise to print it entire. Still it does in some degree convey that impression, and to precisely that degree, whatever its amount, we have the best of excuses to—well, to be surprised at it. For, among the papers that would have been glad to have a chance to see whether it wanted to print the whole letter or not is THE NEW YORK TIMES, and its somewhat earnest solicitations were never met with a request for the guarantee mentioned. That is among this world's few certainties. Whether or not the guarantee, if asked, would have been given by THE TIMES is a problem not worth taking up at this late day. Dr. DE COSTA disposed of his document as he pleased, and he was under no obligation to please anybody else by his disposition, but it does trouble us just a little bit if he thinks that he sold it—for an immaterial consideration, if he will—under conditions utterly equable.

—So great an affection for strict historical accuracy is possessed by at least one of Vermont's sons that for its sake he is apparently willing to deprive his State of what is at present its most valuable asset—the honor of including within its limits the birthplace of Admiral DEWEY. The son in question is the Montpelier correspondent of The Hartford Courant, and so profound is his respect for the truth—or his pride in his real or imagined ability to correct a general misapprehension—that in his account of the hero's reception he adds to almost every paragraph something more than hinting that if Connecticut had her rights, Vermont's head would not be held quite so high. For instance, he writes: "We Connecticut people consent to temporarily consider Montpelier as Admiral DEWEY's birthplace. We have heard on what we decide to be good authority that he was born in Connecticut, but it seems ungracious at such a time as this to make too much of a matter of detail now that all Vermont has turned out to welcome him." And again: "He walked up the street, ran in to shake hands with an old friend, and was at home again in Vermont, at least as much at home as a man born in Connecticut can be." And yet again: "A few of us think that he shows undeniable traces of the distinction of his Connecticut birth, but we do not mention it—this is not the place to do so." And once more again: "The crowd, a little more slowly in extreme weariness, but still decently, soberly and not unhumorously, strolled in search of a night's lodging, the regiments march to their quarters, and Vermont's Dewey Day is over. We did not say anything to the Admiral about being born in Connecticut. It was not the time to clinch the matter and we let bygones be bygones. We allowed Vermont to regard it as a floating rumor and to claim the son worthy of such a welcome, as well as the Governor worthy to extend it." If this man knows something, why doesn't he tell it outright, instead of talking in this vague way?

—In his speech at Philadelphia the Chinese Minister showed his usual skill in the use of a language not his own, and was not less successful than usual in winning and retaining the attention of his auditors, but he has often been more fortunate in his choice of authorities, illustrations, and arguments. So shrewd a diplomat as WU TING FANG should have known that, though Mr. ROUNSEVILLE WILDMAN, our Consul General at Hongkong, is in some ways a very remarkable person, the ways are not exactly those to inspire implicit respect for his judgment in matters either political or economic. And the eloquent Minister was particularly unlucky in that AGUINALDO is also quoting copiously from the same too ready writer, just now, with results the reverse of pleasant to a good many American observers of current events. Then it was distinctly unwise to bring up the impartiality with which China treats all foreigners. Her impartiality, so far as known, is that of indiscriminating detestation of them all. The Minister said: "There what is open to one nation is open to all. China does not make invidious distinctions." That is doubtless true, but the more one thinks about it the greater is one's astonishment that a representative of China should have dwelt upon his country's idea of equal rights for all outsiders. He might have won the sympathies of the Boers by so doing, but as an effort to secure those of Americans it was not the most brilliant of achievements.

GENERAL NOTES.

A man who is President of two banks in St. Louis is said to receive more money as salary than any other man in that city. He is paid $15,000 a year by each.

* * *

It was not until the seven thousand three hundred and twenty-seventh ballot that one Republican Legislative District Convention in Iowa made a nomination. Then its choice fell upon Dr. P. O. Koto.

* * *

Robert Green, ex-pugilist, has been licensed to preach by the Calvary Baptist Church, Shawmut Avenue, Boston, and is going to enter the Baptist Seminary at Lynchburg. After being graduated from it he will return to Boston to be ordained.

* * *

The handsomest church in Detroit, Mich., was erected for the Reformed Episcopalians by James E. Scripps at an expense of $75,000. Gradually changes came until now its rector is a regularly ordained Episcopalian, and the builder and giver of the church is a stranger there and worships in a near-by Presbyterian Church.

* * *

The Prohibitionists of South Dakota are already bestirring themselves, and will hold a conference in Fargo on Thursday, 26th inst., to prepare plans for a better organization of their party next year. They invite all to come who believe with them that the suppression of the liquor traffic must be made a political issue.

* * *

Miss L. Perine, the present owner of the house in Ripon, Wis., in which it is claimed the name "Republican" was first used as applied to the present party by a small company assembled there, has offered to sell it to the Wisconsin State Historical Society, but the society is without sufficient funds to accept the proffer. The building was originally a schoolhouse, and was altered into a dwelling house, and at one time was owned by ex-Gov. Peck.

* * *

Gov. Scofield of Wisconsin, who made an anti-imperialistic speech at the State Fair the other day, has said emphatically that he will not be a candidate for re-election to a third term, and that his frequent appearance as a speaker at county fairs in his State this Fall had absolutely no political significance. "I am not a candidate," he says, as reported; "have not been a candidate, and will not be a candidate for another term. This is final and not subject to change."

THE ATTACK ON THE PRESIDENT.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your excellent protest in to-day's paper against the uncharitable accusations of Carl Schurz and Burritt Smith in their intemperate assaults on the President for his assumed Philippine policy reminds me of a document signed by those two gentlemen in 1898, in which, if I rightly interpret its meaning, (and I drew the substance of it,) they advised the President to do exactly what he has done. I refer to the resolutions adopted by the National Conference on the foreign policy of the United States, held at Saratoga on Aug. 19 and 20, 1898.

Not only did those gentlemen sign them as members of the Committee of Twenty-one appointed by the convention, but they were also appointed on the sub-committee of five appointed by Chancellor MacCracken, of which I was a member, to revise and add to the original resolutions presented by me, and they acted on it. The last section quoted below was added by the Chancellor in subcommittee. The longer section was left untouched. Not only this, but those resolutions, with the approval of all the committee, were presented by a portion of the committee to President McKinley just before the Peace Commission left for Paris, Sept. 15, 1898.

How the islands could be under the "protection of the United States," and as "Territories" made to establish "free schools" and be "wards" with no supreme authority of the United States over them "until such time as they be able to govern themselves" I cannot imagine, or how the President could fail to suppose these resolutions were a full indorsement of his policy. Such certainly was the construction put on the resolutions by the papers on both sides, (vide Evening Post of the following Monday.) The following are the portions of the resolutions referring to the "foreign policy":

> We, the participants in the National Conference on the Foreign Policy of the United States, held at Saratoga on Aug. 19 and 20, 1898, are substantially agreed as follows:
>
> We commend the wise and patriotic course of the National Administration in first seeking to avoid war with Spain, and in subsequently prosecuting the war with vigor and success and bringing it to a speedy conclusion, glorious to our arms and gratifying to the high aspirations of our people on behalf of freedom and human welfare. We thank the officers and men of our army and navy for their skillful and heroic achievements upon land and sea, and for their chivalric conduct toward the defeated enemy.
>
> We believe that the rescued and liberated people of the surrendered islands are in a sense temporarily the wards of the conquering Nation, and that we should treat them as such. With our views of natural right and of the inestimable privilege of civil liberty, we should not be justified in returning the conquered islands to the misrule and oppression from which we have relieved them. As soon as the islands under our present protection can be trusted to govern themselves they should be allowed home rule, either independently or as part of the United States, as hereinafter recommended. Until such time as they may be able to govern themselves they should continue under the protection of the United States, and the question as to whether at some future period, at the mutual desire of both, they should be permanently annexed should be left to the time when it arises.
>
> The United States, on behalf of each of the territories in question, and so long as it shall continue under our protection, should adopt proper measures for securing out of the revenue of these countries the establishment of free elementary, unsectarian schools sufficient for the instruction of all persons of school age.

Now I submit that, considering the nature and objects of that convention, and the fact that Messrs. Schurz and Smith were prominent and active promoters of it, and considering what the unanimous outcome of it was as contained in those resolutions, their assaults on the President for following their deliberate advice is, to say the least, of questionable taste.

L. D. BREWSTER.
Danbury, Conn., Oct. 19, 1899.

TO PROBE FOOTBALL SCANDAL.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In the issue of THE TIMES of Oct. 14 on Page 1, there appeared an item headed "Football Ends in a Fight." If any editorial comment has followed the appearance of that item, I have failed to notice it; and yet I do not doubt that a good many of your readers have been considering very gravely a question that your excellent report of the affair has raised in their minds.

In a game (Oct. 13) between the elevens of Pennsylvania State College and Washington and Jefferson College, it would appear that the Captain of the latter team deliberately jumped on a player of the opposing side who lay on the ground. The written statements of umpire and referee agree in charging the offender with what is nothing less than a murderous assault. For one can hardly characterize in any other terms such a performance as this. I quote from the referee's written statement as given in the above item, fully corroborated by the umpire:

> "Burns, the State College's half back, made a run, which was the longest run of the game, and was thrown heavily on the side lines at the fifteen-yard line. Then a Washington and Jefferson man gave a flying leap, and lit with doubled knees on Burns's chest."

Every man who believes in college training for our boys must await with interest the outcome of this affair. For, of course, the incident is not "closed." The reporters have been heard from; the man has been disqualified for that game, and the umpire and referee have made their official written statements; now a good many folks will be waiting to see what the President and Faculty of Washington and Jefferson mean to do. In view of the efforts made (with some measure of success) to introduce "changes in the rules," in the direction of preventing brutality, it seems pertinent to suggest that a good deal of brutality would disappear if it were thoroughly understood that college Presidents and college Faculties will hold their men strictly to account for conduct such as is alleged against the Captain of the Washington and Jefferson football team.

J. F. S.
New York, Oct. 17, 1899.

PLANT YOUR TREES THIS FALL.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

During the past Spring season not less than 900 trees were planted in the city streets through the efforts of the Tree Planting Association. We confidently hope that the work will be actively renewed in the Fall. Churches, architects, builders, property owners, and our leading citizens are fast recognizing the added beauty, the healthfulness and the homelike surroundings produced by trees in our city streets.

You have already given publicity to the work of this association and we again appeal to the public through your columns to continue this worthy undertaking to the end that the reproach that now rests on our municipality of being an almost treeless city may be speedily removed.

This association offers its assistance to all who may contemplate planting trees during the Fall, giving full information as to the most desirable trees, how to plant, and where to obtain them and the cost of doing the work.

C. B. MITCHELL,
Vice President Tree Planting Association of New York City.
New York, Oct. 18, 1899.

PRESIDENT HADLEY'S KEY NOTE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The most striking passage in President Hadley's inaugural address was the following:

> The increase of wealth in the outside world is a perpetual menace to old-fashioned democratic equality. If we have within the college life not only differences in things studied, but difference in enjoyment between rich and poor, we are at once in danger of witnessing a development of social distinctions and class interests which shall sweep away the thing which was most characteristic and most valuable in the earlier education of our colleges.
>
> Not the intellectual life only, nor the social life only, but the whole religious and moral atmosphere suffers deterioration if a place becomes known either as a rich man's college or, worse yet, as a college where rich and poor meet on different footings.
>
> What shall it profit us if we gain the whole world and lose our own soul; if we develop the intellectual and material side of our education and lose the traditional spirit of democracy and loyalty and Christianity?

Z. W. W.
Pocantico Hills, N. Y., Oct. 18, 1899.

BARKING DOGS AND INSOMNIA.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The communication in your esteemed journal of yesterday signed "Sufferer No. 2" is right to the point as far as barking dogs are concerned; I mean the worthless, homely, measly brand that make it impossible for people to sleep, owing to their almost incessant yelping at night. This is really the most aggravating and intolerable nuisance prevalent in New York City to-day. One can manage somehow to get out of reach of the noise of fish-horns, hand-organs, beer wagons, elevated railroads, &c., but not so with the pestiferous, yelping cur; he abounds everywhere.

New York is literally plague-stricken with dogs. It is a standing wonder to me how people submit to the infliction so complacently. The sight of a woman leading or carrying a vile-looking cur in her arms is a most repelling, disgusting spectacle to a person of any refinement whatever, but obnoxious as it is, it is harmless and innocent in comparison with the hideous, infernal barking at night. I sincerely wish that you would call editorial attention to the supreme nuisance in question. It could not but have the effect of enlisting public interest in a matter which concerns a far greater number of people than you may be aware of.

The increasing prevalence of insomnia in this city is undeniably due to the numerous, and in many instances wholly unnecessary, noises that are daily growing worse and worse. But of all the nuisances existing in this great, professedly enlightened, Christian city, I verily believe the dog-barking nuisance to be the most serious in its effects, as it is the most needless and unjustifiable. At least a score of persons, to my personal knowledge, share these views, and are nightly tortured the same as I am, by being unable to sleep from the cause stated. Appeals to the Board of Health too often fail to bring relief, as I have found to my sorrow.

A VICTIM OF INSOMNIA.
New York, Oct. 19, 1899.

Church of England.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It was to be expected that Canon Stubbs's statements of fact recently made concerning the Church of England and its work would have brought out contradiction from Roman controversialists, but it is too late in the day and knowledge is now too well diffused to permit such statements as those made by "Ignatius Loyola," in your columns to-day, to carry any weight. The Church of England, fully organized, existed for hundreds of years before the Romanists landed a foot in England, and during the whole period of Roman usurpation in the British Isles maintained its integrity inviolate, until, in the Providence of God, Papal rule was, in the sixteenth century, banished from Great Britain, never to return.

ANGLO-CATHOLIC.
New York, Oct. 18, 1899.

BROOKLYN'S MARRIED TEACHERS

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Apropos to the discussion about Brooklyn schools I would like to ask: Are married women lawfully eligible to the positions of school teachers in this borough? I know of two who teach, and one is so fortunate as to be able to retain her position, though at times unable to teach owing to approaching and actual maternity.

Superintendent Maxwell must be right. Surely there is some wire-pulling when such a state of affairs can exist. There is nothing so sacred as maternity, but it loses much of its solemnity when viewed from a scholar's standpoint.

You would oblige me by a little enlightenment on the school law.

OBSERVER.
Brooklyn, Oct. 15, 1899.

According to the by-laws and rules of the Brooklyn School Board married women are eligible to the position of school teacher. Section 422 reads as follows:

> No teacher shall engage in any occupation that will interfere with the duties required of him or her by these resolutions, nor shall a teacher give private lessons for pay in any public school building at any time, and should a female teacher marry her place shall thereupon become vacant, but marriage shall not operate as a bar to her reappointment should it be deemed to the interest of the school to retain the services of the said teacher.

There are about thirty-seven married women who are teaching at present in the public schools.

"Married women," said Associate Superintendent John H. Haaren of the Brooklyn School Board yesterday, "are eligible to any position in our schools to which they may be appointed and for which they hold the necessary certificate. There are some of the local committees, however, who are of the opinion that for certain reasons it is not advisable to appoint married women.

"There is no school law that says a married woman shall not be a teacher. At present we are looking for teachers, married or single. Married women make the best of teachers. They are not appointed unless for excellent reasons. I know of married women teachers in this borough who are doing strong, excellent work in the schools."

MR. CLARKE AND MR. STEELE.

From The Brooklyn Eagle.

THE NEW YORK TIMES to-day urges its Brooklyn readers to vote for ex-Judge Hiram R. Steele, the Republican candidate for District Attorney. It remarks that it approves of his appointment by Gov. Roosevelt "for the express and avowed purpose of securing the most thorough prosecution of certain Republicans who had been accused of corruption in various forms."

The Eagle would not question THE TIMES's right to favor Mr. Steele. But the argument here makes for the election of John F. Clarke, the Democratic candidate, more than it does for that of Mr. Steele. This is a Democratic county. Mr. Clarke is a Democrat. The natural thing is the election of Mr. Clarke. To maintain that the people by a special movement for Mr. Steele should change party proportions here should require that special experience and success as a prosecutor of public offenders could be shown for Mr. Steele over Mr. Clarke.

That cannot be done. The public men in whose prosecution Mr. Clarke, as First Assistant District Attorney, participated, were convicted. The indictments against them which Mr. Clarke defended before the courts were sustained. The public men prosecuted by Mr. Steele were not convicted. The indictments Mr. Steele defended were not sustained. We just give the results. As results, they show the greater efficiency of Mr. Clarke's prosecutorship than Mr. Steele's. Results are logical things to vote on.

But if we stopped at this point, an injustice would be done to Mr. Steele. He did his best to secure results which he failed to obtain. His best is all a man can do. Mr. Clarke also did his best—and succeeded. Mr. Clarke's best was more efficient than Mr. Steele's. We do not undertake to say why. The public or the press could hardly tell why. There is something in Mr. Clarke's knowledge of criminal law or in his skill in persuading jurors or in his mastery of trial methods which makes him more formidable as a prosecutor than Mr. Steele is. The former acted as prosecutor for very many years. The latter has acted in that capacity less than a year. The disparity between them is not surprising. Those who think the public is entitled to the superior instrument can readily justify their preference for Mr. Clarke without the slightest reflection on Mr. Steele for things for which he is not to blame.

Mr. Steele changed every lawyer in the office. His staff has lost results, which the displaced staff was habituated to gaining. The seizure of the office by the minority party here impaired public confidence in the office. Public confidence is a good working asset for a District Attorney.

We are aware that Mr. Steele offered to retain Mr. Clarke. But an offer to him exclusively to benefit by a change from which all his associates were booked to suffer suggested a conception of Mr. Clarke's sense of honor by Mr. Steele which Mr. Clarke did not sustain. And he would have been entitled to less respect than he commands had he done so. The offer to Mr. Clarke morally involved an admission that Mr. Clarke and not Mr. Steele should have been made District Attorney. That is one of the reasons why, we think, he will be made District Attorney. Nor was Mr. Steele long in an office, to which he was never elected, before he was made the active factor in the turning out of the Commissioners of Records here and in the seizure of the office, by legislation, by a party faction here. He became a beneficiary of one seizure and the instrumentality for another. And The Times Democrats to vote for him, to ratify those actions which he represents, which, indeed, he impersonates to the people! We cannot suppose our esteemed contemporary's editorial of good nature toward Mr. Steele, whom The Eagle personally likes as well as The Times does, would have been published, had all the facts of public significance been held in mind by the journal in question.

NUGGETS.

Source of Woe.

How truly and pathetically unfortunate is the small republic with a large gold mine!—St. Paul Globe.

Born Diplomat.

"How did you get out of buying that sealskin sacque for your wife?"

"Surprised her with a muff and collar."—Detroit Free Press.

Sad Outlook.

It is pitiful to contemplate the distress which would be brought upon the country if the war in South Africa should bring on a diamond famine just at the beginning of Winter.—Kansas City Star.

Novel Sensation.

Mrs. Newrich—Oh, dear, no! My husband don't have to be in business no more. He's just a gentleman now.

Mrs. Blugore—That must be a pleasant change for him.—Philadelphia Record.

The Impressionist.

Connoisseur—It sounds mean to repeat it, but he declared that your landscape did not look a bit like nature.

Artist—Ah, that was high praise. The true impressionist does not have to indulge in servile imitation of the object he depicts.—Boston Transcript.

OUR SAILORS OF DEER ISLE.

Holman F. Day in Lewiston Journal.

The builders laid Columbia's keel with zealous hope and pride;
And careful hands toiled patiently to mold her graceful side;
And every curve and every swell and every sweeping line
Bespeaks the yachtsman's earnest art and triumph of design.
And they who wrought the masts of steel and they who sewed the sails
That stretch aloft—white, pleading hands, to clutch the favoring gales—
They all have given hearts and hands with patriotic zeal,
And there she sways, the Nation's pride, from pennant down to keel.
And unto all who gave her strength and symmetry and speed
We pay the tribute from the joy that watched her keep the lead.
And yet despite the builders' skill we know that art were vain
Without the nimble heels and hands of those browned sons of Maine.
And while we bask triumphantly in Uncle Samuel's smile
We know who really won the race—the sailors of Deer Isle.

Sir Thomas has a gallant crew, a canny crew has he,
As bold and brisk a set of lads as ever went to sea;
But on this queer old coast of Maine the sailormen we breed
Fulfill the motto of the State and make their plans to lead.
For he whose craft has sluggish heels is tardy with the trawl;
And woe to him who cometh late to market with his haul!
So

DEATH OF W. H. APPLETON

Last of the Early Founders of Publishing Houses Here.

INCIDENTS IN HIS CAREER

Striking Indications of His Shrewdness and Tact in Business—His Charities and Benefactions.

With the death of William H. Appleton, who died yesterday morning at his home in Riverdale, N. Y., at the age of eighty-five, there passes away the last survivor of that circle of publishers who laid the foundation of this city as a publishing centre in the second quarter of the present century. Their names and distinction are preserved to-day in the houses of D. Appleton & Co., Charles Scribner's Sons, Harper & Brothers, and Dodd, Mead & Co.

Mr. Appleton's history is woven closely into the history of the firm of D. Appleton & Co., of which he became the senior member upon the retirement of his father, Daniel Appleton, in 1848. Before that, for ten years, he had been a partner with his father, the articles of partnership giving the firm the name that it yet bears and will doubtless continue to bear through all time. He was born in Haverhill, Mass., Jan. 27, 1814. Mr. Appleton's claims to this share in the firm's business were not based alone on relationship. He had served his father in every capacity demanded by the business, and had shown himself on more than one important occasion possessed of keen business sense and foresight. In 1831, when but sixteen years old, he started as his father's clerk, when the business was done in a small store on Exchange Place, then the centre of fashionable retail trade. For five years he sold books and did what else was required in the way of general work.

Something in the line of publication was attempted during this period. The first issue was of a devotional book, about three inches long and an inch or more thick, called "Crumbs From the Master's Table," containing a Scriptural quotation for each day of the year. Many years later, when the house became rich, Mr. Appleton advertised for a copy of this book, offering, in exchange, the largest book published by the firm. An old lady in Maryland heard of the offer, sent on a copy, and received a work twenty times as large, and elegantly bound. Mr. Appleton had this original issue rebound, set it in a velvet-lined silver case, and ever after cherished it among his treasures. A second book, called "Gospel Seeds," soon followed the first, and had an equally good sale. In 1832 a book was issued, called "Refuge in Time of Plague and Pestilence." This book was of the same character as its predecessors, but thousands of extra copies were sold to people who thought it must refer to the cholera, which then raged here fiercely. The son grew into the business amid these and like experiences, involving a good deal of steady, hard work, as well as pleasant and profitable lines.

When the son became of age he reminded the father of a promise to send him to Europe. Accordingly, he took passage on a sailing vessel, which made the trip in the then amazing time of eighteen days. On reaching London he surprised the senior Longman, then a very old man and at the head of a publishing house that had been established 150 years, by presenting himself to that gentleman without introduction or credentials. Mr. Longman took kindly to him and invited him to his house. He went there to dinner about once a week, and there became acquainted with Tom Moore and other famous writers. During his visit an expensive holiday book, called "Roses of Beauty," was issued by Longman. Judging that it would make a hit here, the young American bought 1,000 copies in his father's name, and then wrote to his father about it. Mr. Appleton senior was much alarmed when the letter came, but the books were caught up so quickly by the trade that he wrote the young man permission to extend his vacation three months and visit the Continent. While on the Continent young Mr. Appleton went to Leipsic and met Tauchnitz, the world-famed publisher of the Hebrew Bible and of Latin and Greek classics.

The next year, in 1837, young Mr. Appleton went again to Europe. He was provided this time with letters of credit, although he took with him but $2 in cash, besides his passage money. On the voyage across he struck up a friendship with a Boston merchant of large business experience. Both men went across to make purchases. The new friend, on looking over the business situation, decided not to buy anything, and so advised his young acquaintance. Mr. Appleton took this advice. The return voyage was marked with a good deal of gayety. Mr. Appleton soon parted, at small cards, with all his cash, and had issued a good deal of small paper. When land was sighted some of his companions taunted him with his losses, when he offered to double them or make himself whole, in a wager, that every house represented on the vessel, except the house of his advising friend and his father's, had gone to pieces during the forty-five days that the vessel had been at sea. Sadly enough, the facts made him whole again, for the panic of 1837 was at hand. The vessel's passengers landed at Whitehall Street. Mr. Appleton walked up Broadway. As he approached John Street, where the store then was, he saw his father in the doorway. The father manifested neither pleasure nor regret at seeing him, nor did he advance to meet him or offer his hand, but, with the deepest solicitude in his voice, said:

"William, have you bought anything?"

"Not a penny's worth," the young man replied.

"Then come to my arms, come to my arms," the father exclaimed, rapturously, clasping the son in a warm embrace—a quite unexpected and unusual greeting, the son used to say, for one of so stern a mold and so noted for reserve. His omission to buy at that time saved the house from falling in the general crash.

Soon after this the son persuaded the father to take the family to Europe. In Paris the father found, at an outdoor bookstand, a lot of illuminated manuscripts and missals, executed by priests in the monasteries. He bought the lot, which filled several boxes, and sent it home, with a letter saying that the material was rare and curious. This hint was enough for the son. When the father returned with the family he learned that the profits from these books had yielded enough to cover the expenses of the trip. He then, in 1838, took his son into partnership.

From that time the bulk of the business fell on the young man's shoulders. The elder wanted to bring all of his sons into the firm. Upon the founder's retirement, in 1848, the firm had a front place as jobbers in domestic and imported books. It was growing rich, and had won a reputation. Then the sons took charge, with William as the senior member. The father died the following year. William promised him that the firm name would not be changed, and that "Daniel Appleton & Co." would be signed to every money check given by the firm. That promise has been religiously kept.

In 1857, during the general stress upon business, Mr. Appleton embarked upon the firm's most important venture up to that time—the preparation and issue of the New American Cyclopedia. "Picturesque America" and kindred books came out under the supervision of George S. Appleton. William H. Appleton was a strong believer in the publication of school books and of scientific works. He brought out Webster's spelling book, of which 50,000,000 copies have been sold; the regular annual demand being for 5,000,000.

The publication of works from what was known as the Tractarian School and of the opinions of Darwin, Huxley, and Tyndall awakened various sentiments of protest from Church and people, but Mr. Appleton always held that he was not responsible for what people wrote, so long as they wrote decently. The Popular Science Monthly developed naturally from these publications.

Mr. Appleton's later years were quiet. He attended to business, but was slowly withdrawing himself from active life. At the same time he was a Director in the Central Trust, the New York Life Insurance, the Merchants' Clerks' Savings Trust, and like affairs.

Mr. Appleton became one of the first members of the Century Association. His date of election was 1847. He became a member of the Union Club in 1863, and was twice elected Vice President. He was a member of the Riding Club, the Aldine and Players' Clubs, and many other organizations.

He was Senior Warden of St. Bartholomew's Church, and also of the Episcopal Church in Riverdale, where he spent the Summer. His charities and benefactions were many, but he would never speak of them. One of the best known of the benefactions was the erection and endowment, at Macon, Ga., of the Appleton Church Home. It was built for orphan girls, the daughters of Confederate soldiers, and Mr. Appleton's gift for it was $22,500.

He was married on April 16, 1844, to Mary Worthen of Lowell, Mass. His children now living are Miss Mary Appleton, William Worthen Appleton, the President of D. Appleton & Co., and Henry C. Appleton.

Mr. Appleton was in seemingly good health until about ten days ago, when he began to fail. His death was due to general debility. The funeral will be held tomorrow at Christ Church, Riverdale, at 2 o'clock P. M.

ALASKA BOUNDARY TROUBLE.

By the Agreement, to be Signed To-day, Great Britain Is Cut Off from Navigable Water.

LONDON, Oct. 19.—The British Foreign Office asserts that the verbal changes in the terms of the Alaskan modus vivendi are of no practical importance, and have been readily agreed to, and that it is assumed the United States Secretary of State, Col. John Hay, and the British Chargé d'Affaires in Washington, Mr. Tower, will sign to-morrow.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19.—Up to the close of the State Department this afternoon nothing had been heard from London respecting the Alaskan modus vivendi.

When the details of the arrangement are made public, which will follow immediately upon its conclusion, it will be found that nearly all of the attempts made up to this point to describe the new boundary line accurately were inadequate in important respects. The maximum claim of the United States is not maintained.

That was not to be expected in this arrangement, which was intended particularly to relieve the situation so far as the Dalton trail route is concerned. No attempt was made to establish a claim to that territory lying between the head of Chilkoot Pass and White Pass and the lakes to the north. It does not follow that the United States has relinquished the extreme claim at that point, but simply that by mutual agreement reached about two years ago the heads of these two passes were recognized as marking points of a temporary divisional line, without sacrificing the permanent rights of either party. This arrangement has been found to work absolutely without friction, and the present is believed to be an inopportune time to disturb it.

The point where trouble threatened was on the Dalton trail, which, by the way, is not directly on the Skaguay route, although a side trail does connect the points, but is rather the natural pathway from Pyramid Harbor into the Klondike.

The United States Government could scarcely contend at this point that the boundary line was to be defined by the prescribed zone of thirty miles from the sea, for in this section of the country there was an undeniable mountain range, in which case the treaty provided that this range should fix the boundary. Therefore the new arrangement draws a line from Chilkoot Pass in a direction a little south of west to a mountain peak about ten miles west of the Dalton trail. This line cuts across the Chilkat River some distance above the town of Kulkuwan, thus completely cutting off the British possessions from navigable water. It also throws into American territory a triangular section of the Porcupine country, of considerable extent, which was claimed by Canada and which is now being prospected by a number of American miners who were driven out of the Atlin country by adverse British Columbian legislation.

Crossing this in the western section is the lower end of the Dalton trail, of which the United States obtains possession, as well as of its terminus, Pyramid Harbor.

TRADE WITH GERMANY.

Delegates to Philadelphia Are Pleased with Their Reception.

BERLIN, Oct. 19.—Private dispatches from Germans now attending the Philadelphia congress declare that they are extremely well satisfied with the reception accorded them by the Americans, and that the joint commission to discuss the differences between German and American traders will accomplish much good.

One German visitor says: "The Commercial Museum has impressed us all profoundly. Its success in furthering foreign trade is so manifest that the creation of a similar institution in Germany is merely a question of time."

MURDER ON A BRIG.

Helmsman of the Juliana Schlosser Kills Three People at Sea.

SANTA CRUZ DE TENERIFFE, Oct. 19.—The brig Juliana Schlosser, recently arrived here on her way to Brazil, reported that during the voyage the helmsman had murdered the Captain, the Captain's wife, and the mate. The Brazilian Consul asked assistance of the authorities, and the Spanish cruiser Infanta Isabel sent several boats' crews to the brig. They were fired upon by the brig's crew, and the marines replied, finally boarding the ship.

Eleven seamen then jumped overboard, but were rescued by the cruiser's boats, and are now imprisoned.

The helmsman committed suicide. Another murdered man was found on board.

THE EMPEROR ON SCIENCE.

Speaks at the Centenary of a Technical High School.

CHARLOTTENBURG, Prussia, Oct. 19.—At the celebration of the centenary of the Technical High School here to-day Emperor William and the Empress, with five of their sons, were present. The Minister of Public Instruction, Dr. von Weyrauch, read a royal decree empowering technical high schools to confer the degree of Doctor.

Emperor William, in the course of an address, pointed out the connection between high schools and universities, and dwelt upon the great progress of technical science.

"Technical science," said his Majesty, "like all true science, is traceable to God, who enables man to penetrate the mysteries of creation."

The proceedings terminated with three cheers for the Emperor.

GERMANY'S NAVAL NECESSITIES.

Socialist Paper Calls Kaiser's Speech a Prelude to a Naval Bill.

BERLIN, Oct. 19.—To-day's papers are for the most part barren of comment upon the speech of Emperor William at Hamburg yesterday at a luncheon following the launching of the battleship Kaiser Karl der Grosse. The Berliner Tageblatt, however, says:

"His Majesty's expressions of regret that his wish for a big fleet did not meet with intelligent furtherance eight years ago will be found significant just now in more ways than one."

The Socialist organ, the Vorwaerts, says: "The speech was a mixture of pan-German fleet enthusiasm and Dr. von Miquel's non-partisan 'sammelpolitik.' It dovetails in the programme with the Osynhausen and Dortmund speeches. While the former promised an anti-Strike bill, and the latter proclaimed a determination to carry through the canal project, this speech at Hamburg announces a new and immense Naval bill. The Emperor's words cannot be construed otherwise."

Peruvian Rebels Surrendering.

LIMA, Peru, Oct. 19.—The Government, by strategic movement of troops, is trying to surround Durand, the head of the revolution. In the meantime bodies of the revolutionists are surrendering, under Government guarantees.

Dinner to Gen. Harrison in London.

Special to The New York Times.

LONDON, Oct. 19.—The London Chamber of Commerce will give a banquet at the Metropole to Gen. Benjamin Harrison, who arrives from the Continent to-morrow.

PRESBYTERIANS AFTER ROBERTS

Illinois Synod Calls on All Christians to Oppose the Mormon.

Special to The New York Times.

JOLIET, Ill., Oct. 19.—The annual Synod of the Presbyterian Church of Illinois today passed a resolution against the seating of Brigham H. Roberts in the United States Congress and calling on all Christian people to join in a movement to prevent it.

The resolution was adopted without a dissenting voice. It was as follows:

Resolved, That the Synod of Illinois hereby urges all our citizens by petition and otherwise, to give their hearty support to prevent Brigham H. Roberts from occupying a seat in the House of Representatives of the United States, and that the clerk send notice of this action to the House of Representatives.

The anti-Mormon crusade was first taken up in the morning by the women who are in session as the Synodical Home Missionary Society.

MISS ISABEL IRVING WEDS.

Ceremony Performed in New Jersey Unites the Actress to W. H. Thompson, the Actor.

Miss Isabel Irving, the leading actress of John Drew's company, now appearing at the Empire Theatre in the part of Mrs. Parbury in "The Tyranny of Tears," was married yesterday morning very suddenly in New Jersey to William H. Thompson, a member of Miss Maude Adams's company.

Much secrecy has been maintained in the engagement of these two prominent members of the profession, as it was stated yesterday that neither Charles Frohman nor John Drew had been apprised of their intended marriage.

Mr. and Mrs. Thompson were found at the Park Avenue Hotel in the afternoon, where they had registered about noon, and after repeated efforts to secure a confirmation, Mr. Thompson consented to answer various questions which were sent to their rooms.

In his reply to the note Mr. Thompson said that it was true he and Miss Irving had been married during the forenoon, and that their engagement was one of long standing. Their reason, Mr. Thompson stated, for being married quietly was due to the fact that Miss Irving had recently lost her mother by death, and under those circumstances did not desire a large wedding.

The marriage will not in any way interfere with their business arrangements, and Miss Irving will continue with Mr. Drew's company and Mr. Thompson will resume his part of the Deacon when Miss Maude Adams presents her revival of "The Little Minister," in Syracuse next Monday night.

Miss Irving made her first appearance on the stage in this city with Rosina Vokes, at Daly's Theatre, in April, 1888, acting the second parts to Miss Vokes in her little plays. Afterward she was successful in an ingenue rôle in the late Nelson Wheatcroft's drama, called "Gwynne's Oath." In the Winter of 1888-9 she joined the company of Daly's Theatre, first appearing as the maidservant in "An International Match."

In February of the same year, at Daly's, she played many parts, including Pansy in "The Great Unknown," the Secretary's daughter in "The Last Word," and Helen in "The Hunchback." In 1890 she joined the company of the Lyceum Theatre.

She has played opposite rôles to John Drew since 1897. She appeared with him in "A Marriage of Convenience," "One Summer's Day," "The Liars," and "The Tyranny of Tears."

W. H. Thompson has been well known as an "eccentric comedian" for more than fifteen years. Early in the eighties he was identified with a company at Daly's, where he acted during the off season the wicked old miser in the melodrama called "Mankind." Afterward he acted the same part under another management and he has also appeared in many elaborate productions of eccentric character, his latest appearance being as Tammas Whamond in "The Little Minister."

T. F. SEYMOUR HELD IN $1,000.

Magistrate Decides He Sold Miss Cloughan's Property Unwarrantably.

Thomas F. Seymour, an English actor and stage manager of The Dairy Farm Company, known to the American stage as Thomas Stratton, was a defendant in the Jefferson Market Court yesterday morning on the complaint of Miss Ina Cloughan, an actress with whom he had been in partnership.

In her complaint the woman alleged that she and Seymour had taken on tour a stock company through New England in 1898. In February of that year she was taken ill and had to desert the company, leaving in Stratford in care not only of the common property, but also some of her private property, including fifty uniforms that she had bought from Stratton and paid for with $50 in cash. Miss Cloughan also asserted that when she recovered from her illness and demanded the return of her property she received the answer from Stratton that he had been forced to dispose of the uniforms to satisfy creditors and escape attachments against her and himself.

Magistrate Zeller, after hearing the evidence, decided that Seymour had sold the articles to protect himself, and he held him in $1,000 bail for trial on a charge of grand larceny.

FOOLED BROADWAY MANAGERS.

Crowd Outside the Criterion Was Applying for Supernumeraries' Places.

There was excitement among theatrical people on Broadway yesterday morning when the sale of seats for Miss Julia Marlowe opened at the Criterion Theatre.

A long line of people, some of them women and children, extended down Broadway toward Forty-second Street. Managers on their way to their offices looked at the line in amazement. Nothing like it had ever been seen before, and not until the arrival of Stage Manager William Seymour was the line broken.

He proceeded to take the names of the men, women, and children, and only then did it become evident that the crowd was composed of applicants for positions as supernumeraries in the forthcoming production of "Barbara Frietchie." A large crowd is required for one of the scenes in the play, and Mr. Seymour had advertised for the people.

The Nielsen Opera Company.

The Alice Nielsen Opera Company will leave Buffalo immediately after the performance to-morrow night and come direct to New York by special train, after a two weeks' trial of the opera in Canada and Buffalo before bringing it into New York. On Sunday night a special performance will be given of "The Singing Girl" at the Casino, and the following night the first regular metropolitan performance will take place.

B. Doyle and His Scenery Here.

The White Star liner Majestic, which arrived yesterday, brought among its passengers B. Doyle and his entire equipment, consisting of scenery, electrical effects, and costumes for the production in this country of his pantomime "Dick Whittington," which was produced in Liverpool by Vesta Tilley and her company.

Nellie McHenry to "Star."

Nellie McHenry will during the present season "star" co-jointly with John Gourley, the comedian, in a revival of Bronson Howard's three-act comedy, "Green Room Fun," which is being somewhat revised by the author. They will surround themselves with a competent company, and Klaw & Erlanger will arrange their tour, which will be under the direction of John Webster.

Victory Bateman in Melodrama.

Manager W. M. Wilkinson has made arrangements to send on an extensive tour the melodrama called "The City of New York," by Walter Fessler, and he has engaged for the leading rôles Miss Victory Bateman, Miss Angie Ward Tiffany, Henry Bagge, Harold Hartsell, and Walter Fessler. The season will open early next month in Chicago.

LIVES LOST IN WESTERN STORMS.

Intense Cold and Heavy Snow Cause Death in Montana.

Special to The New York Times.

GREAT FALLS, Mont., Oct. 19.—The reports of last week's blizzard in Teton County grow worse. In three feet of snow, with the mercury ten degrees below zero, and a high wind blowing five sheepherders are known to have perished. Two others are missing, and their sheep cannot be found.

Hunters got in to-day from the mountains. Although they were in sheltered camps, had warm clothing, and abundance of provisions, their faces and limbs were frozen. They report at least fifty hunters in the mountains and fear that some have perished. Several thousand sheep have been lost.

BRIDGEMEN FORM A POOL.

35 Out of 37 Plants in the Country Combine—Capital, $67,500,000.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Oct. 19.—It was announced to-day that the bridge combine, under the name of the American Bridge Company, had been completed and would be in operation by the first of next month.

The coalition includes thirty-five of the thirty-seven plants in the country, and is capitalized at $67,500,000, of which $33,000,000 is preferred and $34,500,000 common stock. It will control about 98 per cent. of the output of the country. The headquarters will be in New York.

A DAY'S WEDDINGS.

McCay—Darling.

Miss Grace Sidney Darling, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Stuart Darling, and Mr. Reginald McCay were married yesterday noon in the pink and gold ballroom of the Hotel Majestic. The room was decorated with roses and palms and white chrysanthemums. Miss Edith K. Darling was maid of honor, and she wore a princess gown of guipure lace over pink silk. She carried pink roses. The bride wore a gown of white satin with drapings of point lace, veil of tulle, and orange blossoms. She wore also the Order of the Chafket, conferred upon her by the Sultan of Turkey. It was a gold star, with the monogram of the Sultan in the centre and enameled in the imperial colors, red, green, and white. The bridegroom received from Turkey a genuine Egyptian scarabee pin. Mrs. Darling, the mother of the bride, wore white satin. Mr. James H. Burnside was best man. A breakfast followed the ceremony.

Newton—Brown.

Miss Florence Lavinia Brown, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph E. Brown of 123 Remsen Street, Brooklyn, was married last evening in the Church of the Pilgrims, Henry and Remsen Streets, to William Lewis Newton, son of Albro J. Newton of 140 Columbia Heights. Miss Mattie Brown was maid of honor, and the bridesmaids were Miss Delia Newton, sister of the bridegroom; Miss Sallie Day of Boston, Miss Mary Packard, Miss Ethel Eames, Miss Harriett Stevens, and Miss Alice Hyde of Brooklyn. Albert J. Shaw acted as best man, and the ushers were Dr. Charles L. Fincke, Nathan H. Brown, John H. Morgan, Frederick R. Dwight, William T. Frothingham, and George P. Beebe.

Ives—Thomson.

Miss Anna Flora Thomson and Dr. Nathaniel Holmes Ives were married yesterday evening at the Church of the Messiah, Park Avenue and Thirty-fourth Street. The bride wore white satin and a white veil with orange blossoms. The maid of honor was Miss Katherine Ives, a sister of the bridegroom, and the bridesmaids were Miss Helen Wessells and Miss Emily Jackson. Mr. Samuel Ives was best man. A reception given by the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Pierre Maclay Thomson, followed, at the Hotel Manhattan.

Green—Kirk.

Miss Ruth Kirk, daughter of the late William Kirk of Brooklyn, was married at her home, 171 St. Mark's Avenue, yesterday to William Green, son of Mr. and Mrs. Theodore E. Green, of 716 Putnam Avenue. Gordon Logan of Manhattan was the best man, and Messrs. G. A. Aschoff and Robert Drummond of Brooklyn acted as ushers. Among those present were Dr. and Mrs. D. M. Stimson, Judge and Mrs. Leslie W. Russell, Mr. and Mrs. William C. Wallace, Dr. and Mrs. Henry Alden, and Mr. and Mrs. R. Morrison Gray.

Coleburn—Coley.

Special to The New York Times.

NORWALK, Conn., Oct. 19.—Miss Ida L. Coley and Henry F. Coleburn of Norwalk were married at the residence of the bride's mother, Mrs. Harriet A. Coley, at Weston this evening. The house was prettily decorated with smilax and white chrysanthemums. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. L. W. Holmes, pastor of the Westport Methodist Church. The bride was attended by Miss Marguerite Sturges as flower girl and by Master Kenneth Coleburn, the little nephew of the groom. The ushers were William A. Coley of South Norwalk and W. St. John Comstock of Wilton. The bride was attired in a handsome costume of white silk, en train, and trimmed with liberty silk and pearls. She wore a diamond brooch, the gift of the groom, and carried white roses.

Goodwin—Sage.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Oct. 19.—To-day, at noon, at the country home of Mr. and Mrs. Dean Sage, Hillside, Menands, their daughter, Miss Elizabeth Manning Sage, was united in marriage to Mr. Walter Lippincott Goodwin of Philadelphia, the ceremony being performed by the Rev. Dr. W. W. Battershall. The bride, in a gown of white satin, and long tulle veil, was attended by her sister, Miss Sarah Sage, who wore pink peau de soie, and eight ushers: Dean Sage, Jr., De Witt Sage, and Grenville Parker, Spencer Goodwin, James Goodwin, J. S. Wheelwright, E. H. Kinnicutt, and Beekman Winthrop of New York.

The guests included Mrs. J. Pierpont Morgan, Mrs. F. P. Kinnicutt, Mr. G. H. Kinnicutt of New York; Mr. and Mrs. Walter Lippincott of Philadelphia. Mr. and Mrs. Goodwin will reside in New York City.

House—Wheeler.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Oct. 19.—The largest wedding of the week took place at 8 o'clock this evening, at the country residence of Mr. and Mrs. Seth Wheeler, Castleton-on-the-Hudson, when their youngest daughter, Miss Sarah Wheeler, became the wife of Mr. Joseph House of Albany, the ceremony being performed by the Rev. C. F. Hull of Paterson, N. J. The bride was attended by four young ladies—Miss Elizabeth Woolston of Albany, as maid of honor; Miss Hull of Paterson and Miss Adeline Yerks of Albany, as bridesmaids, and Miss Elizabeth Martin of Albany, as flower girl. The best man was Walter W. Batchelder, and the ushers were William Blake of Brooklyn and Cornell S. Hawley of this city.

Hodgson—Purcel.

Special to The New York Times.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Oct. 19.—A large and fashionable assembly filled the First Presbyterian Church, at Cranford, this evening at the wedding of Miss Florence Temple Purcel, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Purcel, to Walter Carver Hodgson, son of Mr. and Mrs. John Hodgson of Brooklyn. The best man was Joseph Hodgson of Brooklyn, a brother of the bridegroom. After the wedding ceremony a reception was held at the residence of the bride's parents, on Riverside Avenue.

Pratt—Wright.

GLEN COVE, L. I., Oct. 19.—Miss Elsie Shepard Wright, daughter of Dr. Fred A. Wright, and Harry Parks Pratt of Scranton, Penn., were married here last evening. The wedding took place at the homestead, on Forest Avenue. The maid of honor was Miss Grace Peck of South Norwalk, Conn. Dr. Wright gave his daughter away, and Mr. Ford Pratt, brother of the bridegroom, was best man.

Armstrong—Hyatt.

SING SING, N. Y., Oct. 19.—Miss Alice P. Van Wart Hyatt, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ferdinand Hyatt, was married last evening in All Saints' Church, Briar Cliff, in this town, to J. Henry Armstrong of this village, the Rev. Dr. Myrick, the rector, officiating. The best man was Edward T. Cockcraft of this village, and the ushers David Simpson of New York and Edward Farnham of Boston.

Wilkinson—Runyon.

NEWARK, N. J., Oct. 19.—Miss Helen Louise Runyon, daughter of the late Gen. Runyon, ex-Ambassador to Germany, and E. Alva Wilkinson were married this evening at St. Stephen's Church. There was a full choral service. Frank Haussling was best man. The maid of honor was Miss Julia Runyon. Theodore Runyon, a brother of the bride, gave her away.

THE LANCASTER STAMP PLOT.

Jury Fails to Agree and Is Locked Up by the Judge.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 19.—The jury in the case of Ellery P. Ingham and Harvey K. Newitt, the lawyers charged with conspiracy and bribery in connection with the Lancaster revenue stamp counterfeiting plot, twice to-day informed Judge McPherson that they were unable to agree after being out all night. The Judge refused to discharge them, insisting that they try to reach a verdict. The foreman stated that they had last night agreed to disagree, and he did not think further consultation would have any better result.

Judge McPherson reprimanded the jury for arriving at a conclusion so early in the discussion, and said that differences which could be reconciled should not be insisted upon. He then ordered the jury to retire until 10 o'clock to-morrow morning. It is rumored that the jury stands 11 to 1 for conviction.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

It is useless to refer to the social features attendant upon the cup races. There have been but few this week, and there were not many yachts down the Bay yesterday. Society yesterday was for a great measure at Baltusrol, where it was a delightful Indian Summer day, and absolutely perfect for golf. In town there were not many. No one will settle here until about the date of the Horse Show, and the few people met about the hotels and at the theatres are simply transients passing through town for a day.

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There were several rumored engagements, but the statements in one case were denied, and in the other lack confirmation. Miss Edith Morton was reported engaged to Mr. Willie Eustis, who is quite famous as a polo player. This is the engagement which is denied. Mr. Robert Gerry has been reported engaged to Miss Edith Grey, the second daughter of Judge Grey of the Court of Appeals. The Greys have a beautiful Summer home at Newport, on Kay Street, called Hawxhurst. Judge Grey had quite a large family by his first wife, who was a Miss Gunther, the sister of Mrs. Wilbur Bloodgood. He afterward married Mrs. Turnbull, who was divorced from William Turnbull of the famous Turnbull-Loubat affair, and who previously was a Mrs. Smith, a widow. The Vanderbilt, Whitehouse, Grey, and Oelrichs children have been all brought up together, and Bob Gerry has been one of that little set that has passed all its Summer vacations at Newport. There is therefore a possibility in the truth of the rumor.

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The announcement of the engagement of Miss Cecilia Miles, the daughter of Gen. Miles, to Lieut. Col. Samuel Reber, is one which is of interest not only in army circles but universally, on account of the fame and position of her father. Col. Reber is in the United States Signal Corps. He was graduated from West Point in 1886. No date for the wedding has been yet set.

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Lenox has been quite gay after its fashion. James J. Van Alen has been coaching in the Berkshires, and stopped there a short time. He sails for Europe shortly, where he will remain for the Winter. Another visitor is Mrs. Robert Goelet, who is at the Curtis House with her mother, Mrs. Warren. "Jimmie" Barnes bade his family good-bye last week, as he was sailing for South Africa to be a correspondent for some of the illustrated newspapers. The only entertainment this week has been the one given for Miss Carolyn Morgan by Mrs. George Morgan, and which took the form of a large tea.

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Tuxedo is getting ready for her annual dance, which will take place on the 27th of this month. Mr. and Mrs. Harry McVickar and Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Harriman, Jr., have been among the recent arrivals at the club. Mr. and Mrs. Harriman were accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. Winfield Hoyt. The Henri Barbeys have arrived at their cottage, and the Count and Countess Pourtales are their guests. Lord and Lady St. George Lane Fox Pitt are registered at the club.

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In England there is a hurry and scurry to get ready for the Melton season. The Newmarket races are over, and have been pronounced very smart, and there were numerous house parties. Lord and Lady Marcus Beresford, who have not entertained very much since their wedding, had the William Beresfords and a few others as guests in a house which they had taken for the week. At Market Harboro, in the Melton country, Lord Revelstoke has bought a house, and the various members of the Baring family will be entertained. The Duke and Duchess of Marlborough have, of course, their same lodge, and Mr. and Mrs. J. Van Alen has taken a new place. Lady Cunard and the Princess Hatzfeldt will also pass the season near the Quorn Hunt, in that section.

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Sir Edward and Lady Colebrook are coming to America on a visit. They were here three years ago as the guests of Mr. William C. Whitney, and Lady Colebrook was with the late Mrs. William C. Whitney when her fatal accident occurred. Lady Colebrook is a sister of Arthur, Sidney, and Almeric Paget, the latter the son-in-law of Mr. William C. Whitney. She is a tall and handsome woman, and was much admired when she was last here.

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The Duke of Cambridge gave a large house party at his place, at Six-Mile Bottom, and among the guests was Lady Randolph Churchill. The Prince was said to be especially attentive to Lady "Randy," and it is evident showed his approval of her breaking off her engagement with young Cornwallis West.

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Lady Aberdeen will shortly visit New York, en route for Canada. Lady Minto has arrived in London, and will endeavor to return with Lady Aberdeen. Lady Aberdeen will remain but a very short time in Canada and only a few hours in New York, as she is to return to England before Christmas.

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Lady Tatton-Sykes, who is quite well known in New York, has had a pretty Summer place on the Thames, where she has been entertaining since July. She has returned to her town house in London. She was a guest of Lady Violet Brassey the other evening at the Court Theatre, and she was described as wearing pale blue embroidered in silver and jet with a dog collar of various precious stones.

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Miss Crocker, who is to make her début this Winter in New York, is at present visiting Miss Evelyn Sloane, at Lenox. Miss Sloane will give several entertainments in her honor. Miss Crocker will be one of the wealthiest young women in New York society, and will be brought out by her aunt, Mrs. Charles Alexander.

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The dates for charitable entertainments are being set, and among the first of these is the seventh annual fair for the benefit of the New York Throat, Nose and Lung Hospital, which will be held in the ballroom of the Astoria on Dec. 8. Among the officers are Mrs. Edward J. Bermingham, who is the President; Mrs. Henry Griffon, Mrs. E. Benjamin Ramsdell, Mrs. Charles Walton Sanders, Miss Elise King, and Mrs. George Evans.

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The Riding and Driving Club, at East Orange, N. J., announces a horse show for Nov. 9, 10, and 11. There will be evening sessions and a matinée also the last day. Much preparation is being made for the event. From the number of entries received already, the quality of the exhibits will excel the club's former horse shows. The event is always a notable feature in the social life of the Oranges. The prize list contains forty-seven classes, divided into open-to-all and local contests. Horses eligible for the locals must be owned and used in Morris, Essex, Somerset, or Union Counties, N. J. There are competitions for roadsters, harness horses, tandems, four-in-hands, saddle horses, ponies, and jumpers. A number of special competitions are also on the list. Over $2,000 is offered in prizes. Entries close Oct. 28.

The committee is: Walter D. Grand, Chairman; R. F. Bryson, Treasurer; Ira A. Kip, Jr., Secretary; William S. Blitz, Assistant Secretary; Henry G. Atwater, David Bingham, Charles J. Bilson, Edward M. Colie, James B. Dill, J. Frank Fort, Howard Gibb, Henry Graves, Charles A. Hathaway, William C. Horn, Henry A. Mandeville, James G. Marshall, and John M. Shaw.

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Just now may be called the silly season, and there is no subject however mossgrown and inane that may not be revived. Philadelphia, it seems, is debating the Sunday entertaining question. This was settled in New York long ago, and London, that most dear of Sabbath cities, even enjoys the Continental Sunday. Musacules, luncheons, and dinners are given here on Sundays, and it is one of the gayest days of the week. A number of people were interviewed in Philadelphia on the subject, but none of them of any great social prominence.

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The annual woman's tournament, tea, and reception at the Baltusrol Golf Club, near Short Hills, N. J., yesterday, was a success from both a sporting and social standpoint, and in marked contrast to the affair last year, which was a comparative failure, due to bad weather. The weather yesterday was perfect, and the scene on the links, with their far-reaching vistas over hill and plain, and the groups of fair, red-coated golf players dotting the course here and there, especially at late afternoon, when the sunset lights fell on the Autumn foliage, was most picturesque and attractive.

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Tea was served at 4 o'clock at the clubhouse, and the guests assembled there, after watching the contests on the links, to listen to the music of a Hungarian band, which played underneath the trees in front of the pretty little clubhouse. Players and members of the club and their guests were coming and going all day long. The 2 P. M. express from New York brought a large delegation to Short Hills, who drove from there to the club in large stages. Most of the New York guests returned to town on the 5:41 P. M. train.

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All the visitors were most curious to see Miss Ruth Underhill, who won the women's championship at Bala last week, play, as also Miss Oliver, Miss Gorham, Miss Herron, Miss Terry, and others who figured prominently at Bala. Mrs. Caleb Fox, Miss Underhill's "runner-up," who had entered for yesterday's tournament, did not appear, to the great disappointment of the visitors. Miss Underhill, who is the granddaughter of the late Charles A. Dana, did not play as well as at Bala, and was defeated by Miss Gorham. Her peculiar manner of holding her clubs and her nervous and long addressing of the ball were much commented on, but her accuracy of aim and fine driving were much applauded. Each pair of players had their gallery, which followed them around the course.

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Among the members and guests present were Mrs. John C. Wilmerding, Miss Louise Ward McAllister, Mr. and Mrs. N. Pendleton Rogers, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. John Farr, Mr. and Mrs. W. Fellows Morgan, Mr. and Mrs. Winthrop Parker, Mr. and Mrs. Oscar L. Richards, Mr. and Mrs. U. B. Ashmore, Mr. and Mrs. Louis Bayard, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Wood, Henri Cachard, J. Norton Winslow, Mrs. A. T. Ashmore, Mrs. Isaac Lawrence, Miss MacFarland, Mrs. Lee Adams, Mr. and Mrs. John A. Hadden, Jr., Parker Page, Miss Reinhard, Miss Townsend, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Campbell, Mrs. Boyd, Miss Ford, Mrs. Ogden Fowler, Miss Busk, and L. Bayard, Jr.

Miss Kennedy's Engagement.

The engagement is announced of Miss Anna Kennedy, second daughter of the late William H. Kennedy of New York City, to Mr. Timothy J. M. Murray.

NEWPORT SOCIETY NOTES.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Oct. 19.—Hamilton W. Cary has taken another lease of Mrs. Van D. Reed's cottage, in Bellevue Avenue, for next season.

Mr. and Mrs. Potter Palmer will close Beaulieu on Saturday, and go to New York for a visit before going to their home in Chicago.

Mrs. Sidney Webster entertained at dinner this evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Philip S. Taggart closed Mapleside to-day, and went to New York to open their Madison Avenue house.

Mr. and Mrs. Samuel F. Barger ended their Newport season to-day.

Thomas F. Cushing and Miss Cushing, who have been away for a fortnight, returned to their cottage this evening.

This is the third day of registration. The places of registration will be open from 7 A. M. to 10 P. M.

WARSZAWIAK CASE DELAYED.

TROY, N. Y., Oct. 19.—At this afternoon's session of the New York Presbyterian Synod Bishop Potter's lead on the divorce question was followed by the adoption of the following resolution:

"The Synod of New York, recognizing with sorrow and alarm an increasing tendency toward a lowered regard for the sacredness of the

WOMEN ON THE GOLF LINKS

Brilliant Assemblage of Players in the Baltusrol Tournament.

NATIONAL CHAMPION DEFEATED

Miss Ruth Underhill Beaten by Mrs. Walter M. Gorham of Philadelphia 4 Up and 2 to Play.

Never, perhaps, has there been such a brilliant assemblage of women golfers at a club tournament, barring the National championships, as was seen yesterday at the Baltusrol Golf Club, Short Hills, N. J. The annual open tournament for women given by that club attracted the best golfing talent of Philadelphia and the metropolitan district, and so large was the entry list that the committee decided to double the number of eligible competitors for the chief cups, and to play the final rounds to-day.

Sixty-three players finished the eighteen-hole handicap, and the prize for the lowest net score was won by Mrs. B. P. Craig of the home club and one of the star players in the Jersey City Golf Club. Mrs. Craig's full score for the course was 120 strokes, and, as she had a handicap allowance of 12 strokes, it gave her the winning figures of 108 strokes.

Next to her, at 110 net, came Mrs. W. Fellowes Morgan, who, if she did not win the Handicap Cup, had the satisfaction of making the lowest gross score of the day—112 strokes. It was all the more commendable because she started poorly, taking 8 strokes for each of the first two holes, and finishing the nine in 59 strokes. The inward journey she did much better, in 53, giving her the Gross Score Medal by 1 point. Miss Marion Oliver of Albany made a hot fight for leading honors, finishing in 113. She captured one of the honor medals in the Philadelphia championships last week.

Mrs. Morgan made the rounds with the new United States champion, Miss Ruth Underhill, of Glen Cove. The latter was nervous in many of her plays, and evidently had not recovered entirely from the severe strain she underwent last week in winning her high honors. This was further shown in the afternoon, when Mrs. Walter M. Gorham of Philadelphia defeated the champion by 4 up and 2 to play. Mrs. Gorham turned in a score of 115 in the morning, while Miss Underhill just got in the first eight by a score of 117. Both were rated at scratch, and four others were placed at that mark. They were Miss Elsie Cassatt, the Philadelphia champion; Miss Marion Oliver of Albany, Miss Frances C. Griscom of Philadelphia, and Miss Lucy Herron of Cincinnati.

PERFECT DAY FOR THE GAME.

The day was perfect for the game. The wide piazza in front of the clubhouse made a delightful open-air dining spot, and at the afternoon tea the little tables were crowded with the players and their hosts of friends. The sterner sex was out in full force, many clubmen going down for the purpose of carrying the golf clubs around the links for the players. The red jackets, jaunty caps, with the omnipresent feather, and the gray mixture of color in feminine adornment, made the scene around the club one of untiring beauty and interest, and all voted it one of the grandest days in the history of Baltusrol.

The sixty-three players who finished the handicap match, with their scores, were:

	Gross.	H'cp.	Net.
Mrs B. P. Craig, Baltusrol	120	12	108
Mrs W. F. Morgan, Baltusrol	112	2	110
Miss L. Iza Reed, Baltusrol	124	13	111
Miss F. Pitcher, Baltusrol	122	10	112
Miss C. G. Willis, Morris County	114	2	112
Miss Helen Maule, Philadelphia	122	10	112
Miss Marion Oliver, Albany	113	0	113
Miss Supplee, Philadelphia	121	7	114
Miss Eunice Terry, Ardsley	116	2	114
Miss Edith Burt, Philadelphia	119	4	115
Mrs. H. B. Ashmore, Baltusrol	117	2	115
Miss W. Goffe, Westchester	120	5	115
Mrs. W. M. Gorham, Philadelphia	115	0	115
Miss Lucy Herron, Cincinnati	116	0	116
Miss J. N. McNamee, Richmond County	128	12	116
Miss Ruth Underhill, Nassau	117	0	117
Miss Clara Wemple, Harbor Hill	135	18	117
Mrs. M. G. Bryce, Morris County	119	2	117
Mrs. J. S. Baird, Baltusrol	136	18	118
Miss E. Edwards, Harbor Hill	133	15	118
Mrs. N. P. Rogers, Hillside	124	6	118
Miss Frances C. Griscom, Merion	118	0	118
Mrs. W. Shippen, Morris County	120	2	118
Mrs. G. B. Sanford, Rockaway	125	7	118
Miss Elsie Cassatt, Philadelphia	119	0	119
Mrs. J. H. Swords, Morris County	123	4	119
Mrs. O. Adams, Morris County	130	10	120
Miss A. L. Day, Morris County	124	3	121
Miss M. L. Harrison, Baltusrol	123	2	121
Mrs. J. C. Patterson, Philadelphia	131	10	121
Miss Louise Vassdenet	129	8	121
Miss M. Johnson, Harbor Hill	134	12	122
Mrs. T. C. Clarke, Jr., Seabright	133	10	123
Miss Bessie Enos, Knollwood	131	8	123
Miss A. S. Knox, Philadelphia	141	18	123
Mrs. O. G. Smith, Baltusrol	135	12	123
Miss M. A. Kobbe, Harbor Hill	134	10	124
Miss Scott, North Jersey	130	5	125
Miss Leonie De Bary, Baltusrol	135	10	125
Miss M. G. Diedrickes, Baltusrol	137	11	126
Mrs. G. C. Thomas, Elizabeth	144	18	126
Miss B. Graham, North Jersey	139	11	128
Mrs. W. H. Busk, Richmond Co	144	14	130
Miss L. Graham, North Jersey	138	8	130
Mrs. Henry Haines, Elizabeth	148	18	130
Miss M. Van Boskerck, Baltusrol	136	6	130
Miss Beatrix Ward, Baltusrol	148	16	132
Miss Nanette Hoyt, Fairfield	142	10	132
Miss E. S. Oliver, Albany	143	11	132
Miss Lillian Johnson, Fairfield	151	18	133
Mrs. J. A. Wells, Englewood	144	10	134
Mrs. E. H. Lewis, Fairfield	153	18	135
Miss Bertha Gillett, Navesink	148	13	135
Mrs. H. T. Boody, Richmond	154	18	136
Mrs. D. Robinson, Jr., Essex Co	156	18	138
Miss K. Rinehart, Baltusrol	156	18	138
Mrs. A. O. Dean, Morris County	150	12	138
Miss Hoxsey, North Jersey	144	5	139
Miss I. S. Tiffany, Westchester	152	12	140
Mrs. G. W. McCutcheon, Baltusrol	158	18	140
Mrs. D. O. Fowler, Staten Island	160	18	142
Miss M. Johnson, Harbor Hill	163	18	145
Miss H. Whittemore, Harbor Hill	159	12	147

THE BEST GROSS SCORES.

The committee allowed the women to decide whether they were willing to change the original conditions, admitting eight for both the Baltusrol and Consolation Cups instead of four, thus postponing the final rounds until to-day. A unanimous chorus of "Yes, yes, let us play to-morrow" went up from the lawn when W. Fellowes Morgan put the question. The fortunate eight who made the best gross scores and became eligible for the chief trophy were:

Mrs. W. Fellowes Morgan, Baltusrol—
Out .....5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5—45
In .....4 7 5 5 6 7 8 6 5—53—112

Miss Marion Oliver, Albany—
Out .....8 8 6 6 9 4 4 7 5—57
In .....6 5 6 8 6 7 6 6 6—56—113

Mrs. Walter M. Gorham, Philadelphia—
Out .....8 7 5 8 5 6 6 7 5—57
In .....7 6 6 6 6 8 5 8 6 6—58—115

Miss Eunice Terry, Ardsley—
Out .....7 8 6 8 5 5 7 6 5—57
In .....5 7 5 9 6 8 9 7 5—59—116

Miss Lucy Herron, Cincinnati—
Out .....8 9 6 6 12 5 5 5 6—60
In .....5 6 5 6 6 8 8 6 6—56—116

Miss Ruth Underhill, Nassau—
Out .....6 8 5 6 7 4 7 7 6—56
In .....4 6 5 6 9 9 8 7 7—61—117

Miss C. G. Willis, Morris County—
Out .....7 8 5 5 5 7 6 7 5—55
In .....5 6 6 8 8 8 8 8 7 5—61—116

Mrs. H. B. Ashmore, Baltusrol—
Out .....7 8 4 6 6 5 6 5 7—54
In .....4 6 5 6 7 10 9 7 8—63—117

The first match play round held in the afternoon resulted in some surprises, the chief one of which has been mentioned—the defeat of Miss Underhill by Mrs. Gorham by 4 up and 2 to play. In the other matches Miss Eunice Terry beat Mrs. Ashmore, 4 up and 2 to play; Miss Lucy Herron beat Miss Marion Oliver, 3 up and 2 to play, and Mrs. Morgan beat Miss C. G. Willis after an intensely exciting game, by one hole on the nineteenth green.

The second set of eight for the Consolation Cup included several star golfers. Philadelphia captured half of the places, the players from that city including Miss Elsie Cassatt, Miss Frances C. Griscom, Miss Edith Burt, and Miss Supplee. Morris County got in two, Miss Marie G. Bryce, the club champion, and Mrs. William Shippen. Mrs. B. P. Craig, and Miss E. W. Goffe of Westchester completed the list. In their match play round, Miss Cassatt beat Miss Burt, 4 up and 2 to play; Miss Goffe beat Mrs. Craig, 3 up and 2 to play; Miss Griscom beat Miss Bryce, 2 up and 1 to play; Mrs. Shippen beat Miss Supplee, 3 up and 2 to play.

The mixed foursome approaching and putting contest was held on the home green, and was watched for over two hours by nearly 400 persons. About forty pairs took part, and the victors were Miss Grace Pitcher and C. W. Page of the home club, in eight strokes. Dr. and Mrs. John A. Wells of Englewood made the hole in 10, and Miss Enos and Hugh K. Toler made an equal score.

Yale Men Named to Play Golf.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 19.—The following-named Yale men will represent the university in the intercollegiate gold tournament, to be played at Garden City, L. I., commencing Oct. 24: T. M. Robertson, 1901; C. Hitchcock, Jr., 1903; T. Cheney, 1901; H. Byers, 1901; L. Myers, 1901, and S. H. Havemeyer, 1900.

WEEBURN GOLF TOURNAMENT.

C. M. Hamilton Wins the Gold Medal for Lowest Score.

Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD, Conn., Oct. 19.—There were forty-nine entries for the invitation tournament of the Weeburn Golf Club to-day, and forty-three returned cards. The first eight qualified for the Weeburn cup, the scores being: C. M. Hamilton, Larchmont Yacht Club, 82; C. S. Cox, Fairfield County Golf Club, 86; W. B. Cheney, Oxford Golf Club, 94; W. B. Wheeler, Weeburn, 93; A. Graham, New Jersey Country Club, 93; W. L. Baldwin, Weeburn, 96; G. P. Phelps, Fairfield, 97; P. H. Bormer, Staten Island Cricket and Golf Club, 98; V. Thorne, Brooklawn, 98.

The gold medal for returning the lowest score was won by Hamilton. The second eight qualify for the Noroton Cup.

SLOSSON DEFEATS GALLAGHER.

Plays 900 to 630 in the Cushion Carrom Match.

George Slosson defeated "Tom" Gallagher in the continuous match at cushion carrom billiards which ended at Slosson's Academy last night. Slosson was playing 900 to Gallagher's 630.

The "Student" ran out his block of 300 points last night in fifty-three innings. Gallagher had made 103 points when the game ended, and his total for the three nights was 597.

Gallagher started off last night as though he was going to beat Slosson. He averaged a fraction more than 7 in the first fourteen innings. He then seemed unable to keep the ivories in position. Slosson played a consistent game throughout. His highest runs were 25 and 21.

WISCONSIN'S FOOTBALL TEAM.

Improvement in Offensive Work Is Especially Marked.

HARTFORD, Conn., Oct. 19.—Wisconsin's eleven held secret practice to-day. The men were given signal practice lasting for an hour, followed by a lively line-up for twenty minutes. The improvement in defensive work especially was marked. Wilmarth ran through signals in his position of quarter back. It is doubtful, however, if he will be able to play in Saturday's game. If not Tratt, his substitute, will fill the place, and it is said that he is Wilmarth's superior in defensive work. Several new formations were tried. One player was injured to-day, but which one or the extent of his injuries the management refused to tell.

Yale Eleven Is Hard at Work.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 19.—The Yale football eleven was put through brisk practice this afternoon. The secret practice early in the afternoon was used to drill the players in the plays that Yale relies on to make her offensive showing against Wisconsin Saturday. The open practice of the afternoon was straight football for the purpose of offensive work.

Brooklyn's New Football Association.

At a meeting held yesterday in Brooklyn it was decided to organize the Manhattan Association Football Club, and the following officers were elected for the ensuing season: President, D. A. Munro; Vice President, S. E. Hosford; Secretary, W. Adam, and Treasurer, Jerome Flannery. The club has a regulation association field laid out at Prospect Park, and the use of the clubhouse of the Manhattan Cricket Club has been obtained for the season. A practice game will take place next Saturday at Prospect Park.

The sixty-three players who finished the handicap match, with their scores, were:

Cornell's Football Squad Practices.

ITHACA, N. Y., Oct. 19.—Cornell's football squad engaged in earnest work to-day. A line-up of half an hour was indulged in. The Varsity succeeded in scoring two touchdowns against the scrub eleven during that time. The college eleven also carried the ball over the Varsity goal line on a long run of fifty yards. Capt. Starbuck is encouraged. Windsor is being placed at full back this week, and he will probably be used in the position Saturday.

Pennsylvanians Are in Better Form.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 19.—There was improvement in the practice in the University of Pennsylvania football team today. The Varsity was lined up with the scrub for a long time, and the dash and spirit shown by the men were encouraging. There was little fumbling, and the men showed a disposition to help one another, a quality of which they have heretofore shown little evidence.

Harvard's Poor Offensive Work.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Oct. 19.—With the Brown game only two days distant, the Harvard team practice to-day consisted of two hard halves against the second eleven. While the defense was strong enough to hold the second eleven down, the team work on the offensive was ragged. Not only were the teams very careless about kicking off, but also four times during the practice the Varsity was penalized for offside play. The most encouraging feature of the practice was the brilliant playing of the tackles. Three touch-downs were scored for the Varsity on end plays and on mass plays through tackle.

Tufts, 6; Bowdoin, 0.

BRUNSWICK, Me., Oct. 19.—Tufts defeated Bowdoin at football to-day by a score of 6 to 0.

BROOKLYN NINE CELEBRATION.

Academy of Music to be the Scene of the Pennant Presentation.

The testimonial to be tendered the Brooklyn baseball team, champions of the National League, by the citizens of Brooklyn at the Academy of Music to-morrow night is expected to be one of the great events of this kind in the history of the game.

A vaudeville show will be furnished by Hyde and Behman. William J. McCahill will recite "Casey at the Bat," by request. Edward M. Grout, President of the borough, will hand the pennant to the victorious team. It will be received by Charles H. Ebbets, President of the club. There has been a large advance sale of tickets.

Brooklyn, 14; Philadelphia, 8.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 19.—The champions took another game from the Philadelphias to-day. McJames and Piatt were hit hard, and were relieved by Kennedy and Bernhard, respectively. The teams will continue the series of exhibition games at Brooklyn to-morrow. Score:

Brooklyn	3	4	1	0	3	0	3	0	—14
Philadelphia	3	3	0	0	1	0	0	1	— 8

Base hits—Brooklyn, 19; Philadelphia, 13. Errors—Brooklyn, 5; Philadelphia, 4. Batteries—Brooklyn, McJames, Kennedy, and McGuire; Philadelphia, Piatt, Bernhard, and Douglass. Umpire—Mr. Latham.

Intercollegiate Tennis Association.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 19.—The following have been elected officers of the Intercollegiate Tennis Association: President—R. D. Little, Princeton; Vice President—Beale Wright, Harvard, and Secretary and Treasurer—Howard A. Plummer, Yale.

Bicyclist Harry Elkes Injured.

Harry Elkes, the professional bicyclist, was injured by being thrown from his wheel on the Berkeley Oval track yesterday afternoon. He was taken to Fordham Hospital, and an examination of his injuries showed that the bicyclist had sustained a badly lacerated wound of the left leg and that his left arm was broken. Elkes was making an effort to lower the world's record for one hour, and had been on the track but fifteen minutes when the fork of his bicycle broke, throwing the rider to the ground.

The Carriage Dealers' Convention.

The National Carriage and Harness Dealers' Association continued in convention at the Grand Central Palace yesterday. Outsiders were rigidly excluded. At the morning session the hearing of charges against manufacturers, who were alleged to have wronged the retailer by selling directly to the consumer, was continued. The attendance yesterday was very large, and President Sargent, in an address, congratulated the members on the fact. Officers will be elected at the session to be held this morning. The convention next year will be held in this city commencing on Oct. 5.

RACING AT MORRIS PARK

Entries of Michael Clancy Refused by the Westchester Stewards.

TWO JOCKEYS ALSO PUNISHED

Odom and Slack Fined $100 Each for Riding Over the Wrong Course on Wednesday.

Michael Clancy, whose hoarse cry has so often startled the spectators in the grand stand at the metropolitan race tracks, has at last found himself in a tight place.

The entries of his horses have been refused by the Stewards of the Westchester Racing Association, and the same penalty has been dealt out by the Stewards to the horses owned or trained by the veteran trainer "Billy" Lakeland.

The matter, too, has been referred to the Stewards of The Jockey Club for further investigation.

The troubles of Clancy and Lakeland were brought about by the somewhat inconsistent running of Maximo Gomez and by a poor explanation given by Clancy when he was asked a few days ago to account for it. Clancy said then that Boland, who had ridden Maximo Gomez in a bad race, was a poor rider, but an honest one, but strangely enough, he put Boland up again yesterday in the first race, and Maximo Gomez finished last.

Then the Stewards took action on the case, and Lakeland was brought into the matter because he trains the horse, and in some quarters it is believed he still owns him.

While they were dealing out punishment, the Stewards took notice of the last race of Wednesday, and fined Odom and Slack, who rode, respectively, Spurs and Julius Caesar over the wrong course.

They fined the boys $100 each and the trainers of the two horses $50 each for their failure to instruct the boys which course to take.

The programme at Morris Park yesterday was an interesting one, for it included the Ramapo Handicap, at a mile and an eighth, for three-year-olds, and the Fordham High-Weight Handicap, for all ages. The fact that all six of the races on the card were on the circular courses, where every part of a race can be seen, proved also to be a source of satisfaction.

Maid of Harlem was the only one of the seven named for the Ramapo Handicap to withdraw, and of those remaining Admiration was selected as the favorite. She was known to be in excellent condition, and the wiseacres figured that she had a mortgage on the race. But something was wrong.

Either Admiration has gone back as badly as her stable companion Jean Beraud did last Fall, or she does not like the springy track at Morris Park, for she showed none of her old-time speed.

Richard J. added another of the Autumn high-weight handicaps to his string of victories by winning the Fordham. In this race there was one of the prettiest finishes of the meeting, for the first five of the eighth pole down to the finish there was a hard drive between Richard J., Kinnikinic, Elfin Conig, and Oneck Queen.

The first race was won by Intrusive, the second by Magnificent, and Emigre at last got out of the maiden class by winning the fifth.

A number of race horses in training and yearlings were sold during the day. Kilmarnock was offered, and bought in by his owner, John E. Madden, for $12,500. There was a reserve price of $14,000 on the colt.

The Summaries.

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling allowances. Purse of $600, added to a subscription of $10 each, to the winner, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. The Withers mile. Time—1:42½.

1—Intrusive, J. Waterbury's ch. h., 4 years, by Meddler-Frolic Grace, 102 pounds, 18 to 5 and 7 to 5.....(Bullman)
2—The Pride, James Whitten's b. g., 3, 97, 8 to 5 and 3 to 5.....(Odom)
3—Queen of Song, W. J. Smith's br. f., 3, 94, 3 to 1.....(O'Connor)

Tamor, 89, 20 to 1, (Dangman;) Rare Perfume, 102, 5 to 1, (Jenkins,) and Maximo Gomez, 105, 10 to 1, (Boland,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won easily by a length and a half; a head between second and third.

SECOND RACE.—For maiden two-year-olds. Purse of $500, added to a subscription of $5 each, to the winner, of which $70 to second and $30 to third. Last six and a half furlongs of the Withers mile. Time—1:21¾.

1—Emigre, M. J. Cavanagh's b. g., 3 years, by Exile-Emma, 107 pounds, 3 to 1 and even money.....(Wilson)
2—Pickwickian, J. E. McDonald's b. c., 3, 110, 3 to 1 and even money.....(Jenkins)
3—St. Simonian, T. H. Ryan's b. h., 4, 115, 5 to 2.....(Bullman)

Draughtsman, 107, 6 to 1, (Odom;) Marmarica, 112, 8 to 1, (O'Connor;) Trappist, 112, 6 to 1, (O'Leary;) Miss Soak, 112, 30 to 1, (Daly;) Belle of H., 107, 30 to 1, (Doggett;) Havelock, 110, 6 to 1, (Boland,) and Tritonus, 112, 100 to 1, (Thelme,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won easily by a length and a half; a neck between second and third.

SIXTH RACE.—Handicap for three-year-olds and upward. Purse of $1,000, added to a subscription of $10 each, of which $200 to second and $100 to third. One mile and a quarter over the Withers course. Time—2:07¾.

1—Muskadine, W. H. Clark's b. h., 4 years, by Muscovy-Glenetta, 106 pounds, 7 to 5 and out.....(Odom)
2—Warrenton, W. L. Oliver's b. h., 4, 100, 7 to 10.....(Bullman)
3—Dutch Skater, F. D. Beard's b. h., aged, 95.....(Slack)

Won easily by five lengths; the same distance between second and third.

Racing Results at Oakland.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 19.—Oakland results:

FIRST RACE.—Three quarters of a mile; selling. Sybaris, 111 pounds, (E. Jones,) 7 to 5, won; Major Cook, 106, (Devine,) 2½ to 1, second; My Dear, 108, (Morse,) 25 to 1, third. Time—1:16. San Carlos, Indra, Sheilac, and Watossa also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Futurity course; selling. Essence, 106 pounds, (Thorpe,) 4 to 5, won; Druidess, 100, (E. Jones,) 7 to 1, second; Hamboulia, 103, (Songer,) 8 to 5, third. Time—1:12¾. J. V. Hayes, Herculean, Champion Rose, and Palpapa also ran.

THIRD RACE.—One mile; selling. Tenrica, 111 pounds, (Macklin,) 5 to 1, won; Whaleback, 102, (Thorpe,) 7 to 5, second; Oraibee, 102, (Songer,) 3½ to 1, third. Time—1:45½. Monrovia and Master Lee also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Thirteen-sixteenths of a mile. Pat Morrisey, 109 pounds, (Thorpe,) 1 to 3, won; Socialist, 105, (King,) 4 to 1, second; Wyoming, 105, (Songer,) 6 to 1, third. Time—1:22¼. New Moon, Silver Maid, and Lost Girl also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—One mile; free handicap. Mamie G., 103 pounds, (L. Ward,) 6 to 1, won; Snips, 100, (Coburn,) 8 to 1, second; Ringmaster, 107, (Henry,) 5 to 1, third. Time—1:43. Alicia and Glenn Ann also ran.

REIFF BOYS WIN IN ENGLAND.

Each Lands a Race at Sandown—Sloan and Martin Fail.

LONDON, Oct. 19.—At the first day's racing of the Sandown Park Autumn Meeting to-day a Selling Nursery Handicap was won by Disdainful. J. Reiff rode Westmoreland and finished second.

The Hermitage Plate was won by Pedant. Goodrich, ridden by L. Reiff, finished second, and Queen Wake was third. Sloan rode Violence and was unplaced.

The Great Sapling Plate was captured by Paigle. Minerette, ridden by Sloan, finished second.

The Orleans Nursery Handicap was won by Oria, with L. Reiff up. Carbina finished second and Solid Gold was third, with Martin in the saddle. Sloan rode Siloan in this event, but was unplaced in a field of twelve horses.

J. Reiff won the Autumn Handicap, on Fergus Belle, in a field of six horses. Sloan rode Dunlop, but was unplaced.

RECORDS BROKEN AT PARKWAY.

Prince Alert's Time Best Ever Made on Long Island.

The feature of yesterday's racing at the Parkway Driving Club was the pacing race in which eight horses came to the wire. The race was not finished, Prince Alert and Roan Wilkes each winning two of the four heats. The contest will be decided to-day, as will also the third race on yesterday's card, the 2:20 pacing, which was not reached at all.

The "free for all" was a record-breaking contest for Long Island tracks. Roan Wilkes first broke the Parkway pacing record by winning the second heat in 2:08½. In the fourth and last heat of the afternoon Prince Alert beat this time by going in 2:07¼, which the starter announced was the best pacing time ever made on Long Island.

Prince Alert was a favorite in the pools at the start, but the betting public swung off to Roan Wilkes after his victory in the first heat. Afterward Alert sold odds-on. Prince Alert lost the first heat by a bad break just after the start, and got off badly in the second. In the last heats Alert won by a half to a length's margin each time. The time on the 2:07¼ mile was as follows: Quarter, 0:32¼; half, 1:03¾; three-quarters, 1:35½.

Five heats were necessary to decide the first race, Bettine finally getting first money easily. The third race of the day before was the first called. Dolly Duroc, the favorite won with three heats to her credit.

The Summaries.

Wednesday's unfinished Third Race; 2:24 Class, Trotting. Purse, $300.

Dolly Duroc, C. S. Hendrickson's b. m., by Duroc-Volunteer, (Owner).....2 1 1 1
Hickorywood, M. J. Sinnott's br. s., (Owner).....3 3 2 2
Hazel, G. P. Baisley's b. m., (Wilkinson) 5 5 3 3
Hunter Hill, F. M. Dodge's b. g., (Owner).....4 4 5 6
Nellie Belle, G. E. Abrams's blk. m., (Owner).....8 6 4 4
Star Lilly, J. Bartnett's g. m., (Whelpley).....7 8 6 5
Baronine and Miss Betterton withdrawn.
Time—2:21½; 2:20¾; 2:18½; 2:10¼.

FIRST RACE.—2:29 Class, Trotting. Purse, $300.

Bettine, J. J. Ryan's b. m., by Anteo, (Owner).....3 2 1 1 1
Lombard, Louis Goldsticker's b. g., (O'Connor).....1 3 4 3 2
Charlie R., Milburn Stock Farm's b. g., (McMullen Flynn).....2 1 5 5 5
Vera Epaulette, Round Wood Stock Farm's b. m., (Payne).....4 8 2 2 3
Baronine, W. E. William's br. m., (Owner).....6 5 7 4 4
Searchlight, C. S. Hendrickson's br. m., (Owner).....7 7 3 6 7
Palmlicast, A. G. Hutcheson's b. h., (Owner).....8 6 6 7 6
Lambert Wilkes, M. R. Brush's ch. g., (Owner).....5 4 8 dr.
Time—2:23¾; 2:22¾; 2:27½; 2:22½; 2:23.

SECOND RACE.—Free for all, trotting and pacing. Purse, $500.

Roan Wilkes, J. Cheney's r. g., (Owner).1 1 5 2
Prince Alert, Pomham Stable's b. g., (Walker).....3 6 1 1
Democracy, J. G. Milbourn's g. h., (Cahill).....2 3 2 3
Coney, East View Stock Farm's blk. g., (Shank).....8 2 7 4
Lizzie Wilkes, R. L. Davis's b. m., (Owner).....6 8 3 5
Dan M., Dan Maloney's b. g., (Owner).4 4 8 8
Highland Lassie, Willets & Dancourt's g. m., (Dancourt).....5 7 4 6
Judge Living, J. McGuire's br. h., (owner).....7 5 6 7
Time—2:09; 2:08½; 2:10½; 2:07¼.

Richard Croker Buys Misused.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Oct. 19.—Richard Croker has purchased of Clay & Woodford, Misused, a thoroughbred brood mare, dam of Kilmarnock. He will ship her to England for the stud. The price is not stated.

Meadow Brook Hunt Accident.

Special to The New York Times.

HEMPSTEAD, L. I., Oct. 19.—Henry Ball, the son of a noted New York physician, fell from his horse while hunting with the Meadowbrook hounds to-day. The fifth fence proved a Waterloo for the young man and his mount was badly cut up. Mr. Ball sustained several contusions, but no bones were broken. The hunt party started from Ball's Head and met a check near A. D. Morgan's place. From there the run was to have led to Westbury, but the hounds caught the dragmaster before he had made his scheduled course. Mrs. James L. Kernochan and Mrs. Adolf Ladenburg were the only women in the saddle. Among the male contingent were Willard Robed, Samuel Willett, Thomas Hitchcock, William C. Hayes, and C. Albert Stevens.

PHYSICAL EDUCATION SCORED.

The condition of physical education in the public and private schools of this city was the subject of adverse comment at the meeting of the Physical Education Society of New York and Vicinity held last evening at Trinity School, West Ninety-first Street. There was no regular discussion on this subject, but it came up in the course of reports of committees.

Dr. Watson L. Savage, Chairman of the Third Standing Committee, which deals with the practical side of physical education, said in his report that the new public schools in the city were highly satisfactory to upholders of physical education in one way, but a great disappointment in another. They were all well equipped with gymnasia and gymnastic apparatus, but these were not used. In his opinion, Dr. Savage added, the system which regulated physical education in the public schools was wrong. Two supervisors were supposed to give instruction to about 6,000 teachers, which was a manifest impossibility. There ought to be, he said, a single director of physical education, with thirty, forty, or fifty assistants, receiving good salaries. Then there would be a possibility of genuine work being done.

D. M. Seixas, Superintendent of the department of physical education of Trinity School, said that in one public school he had seen sixty-three boys crushed into a space in which forty would have been uncomfortable. In another school the pupils just stood up in their seats when going through the various exercises, with the result that there were many collisions between Indian clubs and the backs of the boys.

Mr. Seixas also presented a report on the condition of physical culture in the private schools of New York City. He said that only one-tenth of those existing provided any systematic course of physical instruction, while in a large proportion of those which advertised such instruction it was found, on inspection, that there was only a pretense of any training of the kind. In one large school the pupils exercised in a dirty cellar, while in another a room about twenty-five feet square was used when one four times the size would be hardly big enough. Mr. Seixas added that in his opinion some effort ought to be made to abolish this state of things.

Dr. Savage then read a paper on "The Classification of Games on the Basis of the Effort Required." The report of the delegates to the Springfield conference was read by Miss M. D. Fisher, and the report of the Second Standing Committee by Miss E. C. MacMartin. The members of the latter committee are preparing a catalogue of works on physical education which, it is expected, will be a valuable aid to instructors when completed.

Closing Hudson Day Line Excursions.

Saturday of this week will be the last opportunity of the season to enjoy the day excursion up the Hudson and back. The steamer New York will make the last down trip on Monday the 23d, but there will be no up steamer that day. To-morrow the Princeton football eleven plays the West Point cadets at West Point, admission to the field being free. Tickets are sold up by day boat and back by rail.

Answers to Correspondents.

"M. R. D.": The Department of Highways has not as yet decided which streets will be repaved out of the available appropriation of $2,000,000 and the $2,970,000 asked for from the Board of Estimate for 1900. The work will not be begun earlier than April 1 next.

A REGULAR SUBSCRIBER: Abraham Lincoln was shot by John Wilkes Booth in Ford's Theatre, Washington, April 14, 1865, and died on the following day.

COLUMBIA BOWLING MATCH.

Result of the Oriental-Puritan Game in Doubt Until the Last Ball Rolled.

The most entertaining game of last night's series of the Columbia tournament was the second, between the Orientals and Puritans. The result was not definitely known until the last ball was rolled, the Orientals winning by 10 pins.

In the first game the Empires presented a strong "five," and hey easily defeated the Puritans. The third game excited much enthusiasm, the Orientals defeating their old-time rivals, the Empires, by a small margin of 9 pins. The Empires' defeat was largely due to Shiman's poor work. His score of 130 is probably the lowest he has rolled in a tournament game this season. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

EMPIRE.	S.	S.	B.	Sc'e.	PURITON.	S.	S.	B.	Sc'e.
Shiman	2	5	3	161	Buck'gh'm	3	6	1	200
Staff	4	3	3	156	Jones	3	3	4	158
Diedrich	2	6	2	169	Smith	2	6	2	170
Young	5	5	2	172	Kraft	1	5	4	141
Arnold	4	6	0	201	Deegan	1	5	4	138
Total	15	25	10	859	Total	10	25	15	807

FRAMES.

Empire	76	162	246	347	441	527	613	709	784	859
Puritan	62	132	199	256	319	406	504	608	711	807

SECOND GAME.

ORIENTAL.	S.	Sp.	B.	Sc'e.	PURITAN.	S.	Sp.	B.	Sc'e.
Mitchell	4	4	2	179	Buckingham	4	3	3	189
Lehnert	3	4	3	159	Jones	2	6	2	178
Kremberg	4	2	4	156	Smith	4	3	3	172
Vogel	1	5	4	144	Kraft	1	4	5	129
Gilhous	0	8	2	160	Deegan	2	3	5	129
Total	12	23	15	798	Total	13	19	18	788

FRAMES.

Oriental	74	167	233	276	363	439	532	620	723	798
Puritan	76	151	222	284	366	459	563	639	704	788

THIRD GAME.

EMPIRE.	S.	S.	B.	Sc'e.	ORIENTAL.	S.	S.	B.	Sc'e.
Shiman	2	2	6	130	Mitchell	2	5	3	162
Staff	1	4	5	134	Lehnert	2	5	3	159
Diedrich	1	6	3	154	Kremberg	3	4	3	163
Young	7	2	1	223	Vogel	3	5	2	171
Arnold	4	5	1	186	Gilhous	4	4	2	183
Total	15	19	16	829	Total	14	23	13	838

FRAMES.

Empire	74	140	212	286	378	467	562	646	757	829
Oriental	87	154	250	337	419	496	587	661	749	838

NATIONAL BOWLING TOURNEY.

Riverdales Roll an Even 900 Score Before a Large Crowd.

A large crowd turned out at Starr's alleys last night to watch the series of games in the National tournament. The first game proved the best of the night and was productive of the best individual score. In this game the Riverdales, one of the best clubs up town, rolled an even 900 score, beating the Golden Rods by 90 pins. The brothers Ebling each rolled scores of 200, H. Ebling getting 203 pins, although he had two breaks. He made up for this loss with three consecutive strikes. The strong Corinthian Club's "five" won the two following games, defeating the Golden Rods and Riverdales' scores. The summaries follow:

FIRST GAME.

RIVERDALE.	S.	Sp.	B.	Sc'e.	GOLDEN ROD.	S.	Sp.	B.	Sc'e.
Moynahan	4	3	3	173	Dormagen	3	2	2	198
Malzacher	2	5	3

LONDON INSANE STATISTICS.

Show Larger Proportion and Greater Relative Increase than Those of New York.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Oct. 19.—The recently published statistics of the insane in the public asylums of the City of London suggest to persons familiar with the statistics of the insane in New York and surrounding States that there is reason for congratulation that no such condition of affairs exists in American institutions as is made so painfully prominent in the report of the London County Council.

Take as a basis of comparison the figures pertaining to the insane of the State of New York. The entire insane population of the public asylums of this State at the close of 1898, as shown in the last published report of the State Commission in Lunacy, was 21,000, while in the institutions of London there were 14,000 registered lunatics. Thus, London, which has a population of not much more than half that of the State of New York, has an insane population of two-thirds as much.

This, however, is not the most significant feature of the situation. When it is considered that in the State of New York the entire net increase in the number of the insane for some time past has not exceeded 650 in any one year, while London, with its lower insane population, shows an annual increase never less, in some years greatly exceeding this number, there is considerable ground for the belief that the English asylums, or at least those of London, are not keeping pace with our own institutions in providing measures tending to bring about the highest recovery rate.

One cause of the unsatisfactory showing in this respect lies in the fact that dreadful overcrowding exists in the London institutions—a condition which is graphically portrayed in the reports of the English Lunacy Commissioners. Nevertheless, the necessary relief by the erection of new buildings is not provided. To add to this discouraging feature of the situation, the poorest sanitary conditions prevail in these institutions —with a consequent outbreak each year of enteric diseases. During the past year, for instance, in one of the London institutions alone there were 56 cases of colitis, 14 cases of typhoid, and 18 cases of erysipelas.

If such a condition were reported in this State an immediate outburst on the part of the press would ensue, with a consequent legislative inquiry. In the twelve institutions of the State of New York housing the public insane there were during the past year but nine cases of typhoid and twelve of erysipelas. Small wonder that the recovery rate is regarded by the English Commissioners as "unsatisfactory" or that they should point to this condition of affairs with indignation, calling the sanitary arrangements of the asylums "old and antiquated."

In this connection it is interesting to note that on the occasion of a recent visit by one of the foremost asylum officials of Great Britain to the institutions of this country he stated that if he were to pass any criticism upon the management of our institutions it would be that the insane were too well taken care of, not only in the matter of clothing and housing, but in the matter of food supplies. It should be borne in mind, however, that the inmates of the American asylums, supported at public charge, hardly belong to the same pauper category as do the inmates of the public asylums of Great Britain.

Overcrowding in the insane asylum of New York bids fair in the near future to be a thing of the past. While the conditions in the city asylums of New York during their maintenance under city administration were deplorable in the extreme, the State has, since assuming charge of these institutions, made provisions for the insane of Greater New York and Long Island upon a colossal scale. By the close of 1900 or within five years from the time the State assumed charge of the institutions on Ward's Island, at Central Islip and Kings Park, accommodations to provide for 4,000 additional insane will have been made.

A curious fact noted in the English lunacy statistics is that the females outnumber the males in a very considerable degree, especially in the London institutions, whereas in this country, even in the State of Massachusetts, where in the general population, the females far outnumber the males, an even ratio is maintained in the insane population.

A YACHT CLUB HOUSE BUYS LAND.

Knickerbocker Now Owns Its Home—Novel Organization Proposed.

The Knickerbocker Yacht Club at a meeting held at the Hotel Manhattan Wednesday night purchased from the Stoiver estate the land at College Point, L. I., on which the clubhouse stands. It consists of 16 lots, 100 by 25 feet each, with the water front to high water mark. The price paid was not disclosed.

The organization also gave its approval to the proposition of the Yacht Racing Association of Long Island Sound for the establishment in New York City of a social club the membership of which shall be restricted to persons who are members of recognized yacht clubs. The club is intended to promote social intercourse among yachtsmen in general.

The present quarters of the New York Yacht Club, which are to be vacated in the near future, may be secured, otherwise a house near the Grand Central Station, on which an option has been obtained, may be taken. Secretary J. O. Sinkinson was directed to notify the members of the action taken, and to request them to join the central body.

The Knickerbocker Yacht Club will go out of commission on Oct. 28, when a smoker will be given at the clubhouse.

MEDALS GIVEN TO LIFE SAVERS.

The Secretary of the Treasury Makes a Number of Awards.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19.—The Secretary of the Treasury upon the recommendation of the Board of Award of the Life Saving Service, has presented Rasmus S. Midget a gold medal for rescuing ten persons from the wrecked schooner Priscilla off Gull Shoal Life Saving Station, North Carolina, during the hurricane of August last. He has also awarded silver medals to A. H. Cleveland, I. C. Horton, F. H. Johnson, Frank Golart, and Stanley Fisher, members of a volunteer life saving crew who saved the lives of fifteen persons in Vineyard Haven Harbor last November.

During the same storm a volunteer crew at Provincetown, Mass., saved a number of lives from the wreck F. H. Smith, and silver medals have been sent to its members as follows: Robert M. Lavender, Charles A. Foster, Benjamin T. Benson, James Brown, Jr., J. I. Lopez, J. H. Burke, J. T. Worth, C. T. Forest, Ernest A. Horton, J. H. Saltes, and Antonie K. Souza.

Mr. Lavender is well known in Boston, the other members living in or near Provincetown.

Veterans' Reunions at Peekskill.

PEEKSKILL, N. Y., Oct. 19.—The annual reunions of the Second New York Cavalry, known as Harris's Light Cavalry, and the Eleventh New York Cavalry, known as Scott's Nine Hundred, were held here last night and to-day. Last night there was a smoker and camp fire given by Delancy Cole Camp, No. 78, S. O. V. This morning at 10 o'clock the veterans held their business session. Mayor Storms delivered an address of welcome to each meeting. The Eleventh Cavalry elected the following officers: President—James H. Haight of Peekskill; Vice President—J. W. Stuart of Hoboken, N. J.; Secretary and Treasurer—Thomas W. Smith of New York City; Chaplain—John Quinn of Quogue. The Second Cavalry elected the following: President—George W. Stanley of Batavia; Secretary—W. H. Sipperly of Peekskill; Treasurer—E. Travis of Peekskill.

Executions Against Publishers.

The Sheriff received two executions yesterday against the Teachers' Magazine Publishing Company of 142 Fifth Avenue on judgments in favor of William Buchanan, for $2,022, and Marcus Mayer, for $1,722, for money loaned. The company was incorporated on Nov. 30, 1898, with a capital stock of $50,000, to publish The Teachers' Magazine. The judgments will not affect the continuance of the publication.

Prospect House Tax Sale Canceled.

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 19.—Controller William J. Morgan to-day granted the application of Louise Durant to cancel the 1895 tax sale of Lot E, Township 34, Toten and Crossfield purchase, Hamilton County. This property included the site of the Prospect House on Blue Mountain Lake, valued at thousands of dollars. The sale of the property was made through a mistake.

Arcade Business Man a Suicide.

ARCADE, N. Y., Oct. 19.—E. D. Keeney, for nineteen years in the drug business here, while despondent, committed suicide this morning by shooting himself. He was fifty-four years old.

PLANS FOR THE DEWEY ARCH.

Mr. Flagler Will Serve on the Executive Committee—Miss Gould May Head Woman's Committee.

Plans for perpetuating the Dewey arch are progressing rapidly, two interesting developments having been disclosed yesterday. Henry M. Flagler has reversed his decision not to serve on the Executive Committee appointed by Col. William C. Church, Chairman of the Citizens' Committee, and it is probable that a woman's committee will be formed. Of this it is intended to ask Miss Helen Gould to take charge.

Col. Church was full of enthusiasm over the work of the committee yesterday afternoon, and said that he congratulated himself that very satisfactory progress had been made so far. "We have our three sub-committees under Daniel S. Lamont, Louis Windmüller, and Theodore M. Banta hard at work," he said. "I expect their reports to be turned in to-morrow or next day, and the Executive Committee will meet next Tuesday and pass on the reports. After that we shall move along in a hurry.

"Mr. Windmüller, whose sub-committee is to recommend additional methods of canvassing, will, I understand, have in his report a suggestion that we form a woman's committee and ask Miss Helen Gould to be its head.

"Our headquarters will be in the St. Paul Building, where we have rented three rooms on the tenth floor. No clerks have as yet been engaged. We shall need a good force, for the work, involving as it does a million dollars, must be carried on in the proper way."

Charles H. Nicoll, Secretary of the General Committee, was at work on the details of his duties during a greater part of the day. He received early in the morning a letter of acceptance from Henry M. Flagler, who had previously declined to serve on the Executive Committee. This is the only time, Mr. Flagler said, that he ever served in a capacity of the kind. After thinking the matter over, he wrote, he had decided to make an exception to his hitherto inflexible rule not to act on committees, because he believed the work and idea should be encouraged, and he was, therefore, willing to lend his name for its encouragement. No acceptance has as yet been received from Senator Chauncey M. Depew, William C. Whitney, Morris K. Jesup, or Colonel Jacob Astor, all of whom have been absent from the city for several days. It is thought, however, that they will all accept gladly.

ATLANTA IS TO GREET DEWEY.

Admiral's Visit to be Made a Georgia Holiday.

ATLANTA, Ga., Oct. 19.—In recognition of Admiral Dewey's visit to this city, Gov. Candler to-morrow will issue a proclamation, declaring Oct. 26 a holiday in the entire State. On the afternoon of that day a special train bearing the Governor of the State and the Reception Committee will meet the Admiral and party at the State line.

Wednesday morning there will be a reception at the State Capitol by the Governor and members of the Legislature, followed by the public presentation of the sword from the people of Georgia to Lieut. Brumby. Admiral Dewey making the presentation speech. In the evening there will be a reception at the Capital City Club and a military ball at the Kimball House.

NO PARDON FOR STEPHANI.

Gov. Roosevelt Refuses the Application for Release of the Man Who Killed ex-Judge Reynolds.

ALBANY, Oct. 19.—Mrs. Stephani, the mother of Alphonse J. Stephani, who is serving a life sentence in Sing Sing Prison for the murder of ex-Judge Clinton J. Reynolds in New York in 1891, made application to Gov. Roosevelt for her son's pardon, which application the Governor refused.

Alphonse J. Stephani, who is now thirty-three years old, shot ex-Judge Clinton G. Reynolds of the law firm of Reynolds & Harrison, in his office, 61 Wall Street, May 15, 1890. Stephani's father, whose Christian name was also Alphonse, was in the fruit importing business in Cedar Street. He died in 1888, leaving an estate of $100,000. His son rapidly ran through his money and sold out the Cedar Street business. He tried to get his mother's money, but she employed ex-Judge Reynolds to defend her rights. Young Stephani went to Europe, where an uncle advised him to demand from Reynolds the rest of the estate, and, if he did not surrender it, to blow his brains out.

Stephani returned to America the day before the murder. He was served with papers in a civil suit by ex-Judge Reynolds. He bought a bulldog revolver and called at ex-Judge Reynolds's office. He demanded the rest of the estate, and, when the lawyer refused to surrender it, Stephani shot him. He tried to fire a second shot, but John C. Cowan knocked him senseless by a blow with a chair. In his ante-mortem statement, ex-Judge Reynolds said: "I was pleading with him to be reconciled to his mother, and to be kind and devoted to her, when he shot me."

Stephani's trial was begun on March 25, 1891, in the Over and Terminer Court before Justice Van Brunt. The prisoner's defense was insanity. His mother, Josephine, testified that her husband was a queer man, and that her son also acted oddly, twice attempting suicide. A verdict of murder in the second degree was returned on April 3, and on April 10 he was sentenced to life imprisonment.

AN ANTI-IMPERIALIST LEAGUE.

National Organization Is Formed at Chicago—Officers Elected.

CHICAGO, Oct. 19.—The Committee on Permanent Organization appointed by the anti-imperialist conference met here to-day and formed a National organization to be known as the American Anti-Imperialist League. Existing organizations will become members at the outset, and the work of securing new local organizations will be pushed all over the country.

The following were elected as officers of the league: President—George S. Boutwell, Massachusetts; Vice Presidents—George T. Edmunds, Vermont; J. Sterling Morton, Nebraska; Carl Schurz, New York; Richard T. Crane, Illinois; Donaldson Caffery, Louisiana; Rufus B. Smith, Ohio, and John Valentine, California; Treasurer—Frederick W. Gookin, Illinois; Secretary—William J. M. Mizc, Illinois.

An Executive Committee was also appointed, with Edwin Burritt Smith of Chicago as Chairman. The President, Secretary, and Treasurer of the league were made ex-officio members.

Chicago was selected as the headquarters of the league, with an Eastern office in Boston. Other offices will be established as required.

Alleged Defaulter Is Traced.

PERTH AMBOY, N. J., Oct. 19.—It has been disovered that Hares Hjort, the Treasurer of the Danish Relief Association and the local Carpenters' Union, whose accounts are mixed, is aboard a cattle steamer bound for London. Chief of Police Burke has requested Prosecutor Voorhees to secure extradition papers. Hjort is alleged to have stolen $800 from the two organizations, and has been missing a week.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Sun rises...6:17	Sun sets...5:13	Moon rises...6:12

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook...8:11	Gov. Isl'd...8:40	H. Gate...10:36
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook...8:40	Gov. Isl'd...9:06	H. Gate...11:02

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (FRIDAY,) OCT. 20.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Algonquin, Charleston		3:00 P. M.
Colorado, Brunswick		3:00 P. M.
Hansa, Iragua, &c	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Wordsworth, Pernambuco, &c.	7:00 A. M.	9:00 A. M.
SATURDAY, OCT. 21.		
Alleghany, Jamaica, &c.	10:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Algiers, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Alps, Cape Haiti, &c.	10:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Anchoria, Glasgow	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
La Gascogne, Havre	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Louisiana, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Lucania, Queenstown and Liverpool	5:30 A. M.	9:00 A. M.
Maasdam, Rotterdam	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Mexico, Havana	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Newlyn, La Plata	7:00 A. M.	9:00 A. M.
Nueces, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
Palatia, Hamburg	5:00 A. M.	7:00 A. M.
Prins F. Hendrik, Port au Prince, &c.	10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Baden Tower, Guadeloupe, &c.	7:30 A. M.	10:30 A. M.

MONDAY, OCT. 23.

Philadelphia, Puerto Rico, La Guayra	10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Ella, Colon		1:00 P. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for the Society Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Oct. $26, inclusive, for dispatch by ship City of Papeiti. Mails for China, Japan, and Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to October $27, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Hongkong Maru. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) New Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji and Samoan Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Oct. $27, inclusive, or on day of arrival of steamship Campania, due at New York Oct. 27, for dispatch per steamship Moana. Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Oct. $31, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Empress of Japan.

Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

Postmaster Van Cott announces that the mails from China and Japan that arrived at Vancouver are due in New York on the morning of Monday, Oct. 23.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (FRIDAY,) OCT. 20.

Altai, Port Limon, Oct. 12.
Indralema, Gibraltar, Oct. 6.
James Turpie, Gibraltar, Oct. 4.
Knight Bachelor, Barry, Sept. 28.
Ohio, Hull, Oct. 10.
Poconet, Gibraltar, Oct. 6.
Pretoria, Hamburg, Oct. 8.
Queen Margaret, St. Lucia, Oct. 10.
Seneca, Havana, Oct. 16.
Thomas Melville, Gibraltar, Oct. 1.
Victoria, Gibraltar, Oct. 4.

SATURDAY, OCT. 21.

Comanche, Jacksonsville, Oct. 18.
El Mar, New Orleans, Oct. 16.
Etruria, Liverpool, Oct. 14.
Island, Christiansand, Oct. 7.
New York, Southampton, Oct. 14.
San Marcos, Galveston, Oct. 5.
Vincenzo Florio, Gibraltar, Oct. 7.

SUNDAY, OCT. 22.

Chaucer, St. Lucia, Oct. 16.
La Bretagne, Havre, Oct. 14.
Polycarp, Para, Oct. 10.
Santiago, Nassau, Oct. 18.

MONDAY, OCT. 23.

Brasilia, Hamburg, Oct. 12.
El Norte, New Orleans, Oct. 18.
Neustria, Hamburg, Oct. 12.

TUESDAY, OCT. 24.

Furnessia, Glasgow, Oct. 13.
Knight Templar, Gibraltar, Oct. 10.
Noordland, Antwerp, Oct. 14.
Spaarndam, Rotterdam, Oct. 12.

Arrived.

SS Chattahoochee, Lewis, Savannah Oct. 16, with mdse. and passengers to the Ocean Steamship Company.

SS Saale, (Ger.,) Mirow, Bremen Oct. 10, Southampton and Cherbourg 11, with mdse. and passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 6:18 P. M.

SS Kansas City, Fisher, Savannah Oct. 17, with mdse. and passengers to the Ocean Steamship Company.

SS Spartan Prince, (Br.,) Adamson, Leghorn Sept. 27, Genoa 30, and Naples, Oct. 3, with mdse. and passengers to John C. Seager Company. Arrived at the Bar at 5:30 A. M.

SS Olbers, (Belg.,) Tanner, Rio Janeiro Sept. 27 and St. Lucia Oct. 11, with mdse. to Busk & Jevons. Arrived at the Bar at 4 A. M.

SS Alps, (Br.,) Kirkby, Cape Haiti, &c., Sept. 29, with mdse. to Funch, Edye & Kellock. Arrived at the Bar at 10:30 A. M.

SS Algonquin, Platt, Jacksonville Oct. 15 and Charleston 16, with mdse. and passengers to William P. Clyde & Co.

SS United States transport Sedgwick, Henricks, Havana Oct. 15, with passengers and discharged soldiers to the United States Quartermaster's Department. Arrived at the Bar at midnight 18th.

SS F. W. Brune, Hastings, Baltimore, with mdse. to H. C. Foster.

SS Henry L. Gaw, Gaither, Baltimore, with mdse. to H. C. Foster.

Bark Olga, (Ital.,) Maresca, Philadelphia Oct. 17, in ballast to John C. Seager.

SS Goldsboro, French, Philadelphia, with mdse. to William P. Clyde & Co.

SS Guyandotte, Hiller, Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

WIND.—At Sandy Hook, N. J., Oct. 19, at 9:30 P. M.—Wind south; very light air; clear sky; hazy off shore.

Sailed.

SS Gate City, for Savannah.
SS Excelsior, for New Orleans.
SS Tuscarora, (Br.,) for Dover.
SS Hellos, (Ger.,) for Flushing.
SS Remus, (Ger.,) for Baltimore.
SS Friedrich der Grosse, (Ger.,) for Bremen via Southampton.
SS Fuerst Bismarck, (Ger.,) for Hamburg via Cherbourg and Southampton.
SS Laurentian, (Br.,) for Glasgow.
Ship Dovenby Hall, for Shanghai.

By Cable.

LONDON, Oct. 19.—SS Columbia, (Ger.,) Capt. Vogelgesang, New York via Cherbourg for Hamburg, arr. at Southampton at 12:55 P. M. to-day and proceeded.

SS Numidian, (Br.,) Capt. Park, arr. at Glasgow from New York yesterday.

SS Orwell, (Br.,) from Batavia for New York, arr. at Suez to-day.

SS Teutonic, (Br.,) Capt. McKinstry, from Liverpool, sld. from Queenstown for New York today.

SS St. Cuthbert, (Br.,) Capt. Pugh, sld. from this port for New York to-day.

SS European, (Br.,) Capt. Bertie, New York for London, passed Scilly to-day; not previously.

SS Asama, (Br.,) Capt. Bement, New York for Shanghai, arr. at Algiers Oct. 15.

SS Border Knight, (Br.,) Capt. Splatt, New York via St. Vincent, Cape Verde, arr. at Algoa Bay Oct. 17.

SS Blanchfield, (Br.,) Capt. Goldborne, arr. at Dunkirk from New York yesterday.

SS Lady Jolcey, (Br.,) Capt. Cook, Port Tampa, Philadelphia, and New York via Colombo, arr. at Hongkong yesterday.

SS Servia, (Br.,) Capt. Stephens, arr. at Liverpool from New York to-day.

SS Rotterdam, (Dutch,) Capt. Voege, sld. from Rotterdam for New York Oct. 17.

SS Coleridge, (Br.,) Capt. Fisher, sld. from Rio Janeiro for New York yesterday.

SS Horrox, (Br.,) Bayly, (from Santos, &c.,) sld. from St. Lucia for New York yesterday.

SS Mozart, (Br.,) Capt. Ellis, (from Rio Janeiro, &c., sld. from Pernambuco for New York yesterday.

SS Amsterdam, (Dutch,) Capt. Roggeveen, arr. at Rotterdam at 2 A. M. to-day.

SS Werra, (Ger.,) Capt. Weyer, arr. at Naples from New York at 5 P. M. to-day.

SS Cornwall, (Br.,) Capt. Barter, New York via Melbourne, &c., arr. at Geelong yesterday.

SS Pawnee, (Br.,) Capt. Cartwright, New York for Venice and Trieste, arr. at Madeira yesterday.

SS Afridi, (Br.,) Capt. Golding, New York for Manila and Hongkong, passed Gibraltar to-day.

SS British Princess, (Br.,) Capt. Freelth, New York for Antwerp, passed Scilly to-day.

SS Germanic, (Br.,) Capt. Haddock, arr. at Liverpool from New York to-day.

SS Advance of the Panama Railroad Steamship Line left Colon for New York at noon Oct. 18.

SS Finance of the Panama Railroad Steamship Line arr. at Colon at 7 P. M. Oct. 18.

Spoken.

Ship Union, (Ger.,) Capt. Bremers, New York for this port Oct. 6, was spoken in lat. 45, long. 50.

SS Kansas City, Fisher, Savannah, with mdse. and passengers to the Ocean Steamship Company.

SS Carib, for Santo Domingo, &c.

SS Jefferson, for Norfolk and Newport News.

SS Porto Rico, for Jamaica.

SS Alsatia, (Br.,) for Marseilles.

United States transport Resolute, for Puerto Rico.

FEDERAL COURTS.

United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19.—Supreme Court of the United States.

248—William Crawford, appellant, vs. William L. Hubbell, Treasurer of Adams Express Company.—Leave granted to counsel for Wells, Fargo & Co. to file brief herein, on motion of A. B. Browne on behalf of counsel, and motion for leave to make oral argument denied.

56—The Erie and Western Transportation Company et al., petitioners, vs. the Union Steamboat Company, claimant, &c.—Argued by F. H. Canfield and Harvey D. Goulder for the petitioners and by H. C. Wisner and C. E. Kremer for the respondent.

Day call for Friday: 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, (and 63, 64, and 66,) 65, 67, 68, 69, and 71.

Calendars for Friday, Oct. 20.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Wallace, Lacombe, and Shipman, JJ.—Calendar called by Lacombe, J., in Room 124 Post Office Building, at 11 A. M.

3—Colton vs. Raymond.
9—Lanier vs. Rowell.
10—White-Smith Music Pub. Co. vs. Morning Journal Assn.
13—Palmer Pneumatic Tire Co. vs. Werdenfeld.
15—Hoey vs. Lehigh Valley R. R.
66—Theobold vs. A. & S. Henry Co.
73—Gazzam vs. Simpson.
87—Braun vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
89—Fitzpatrick vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
93—George F. Blake Co. vs. White.
94—Tantilli vs. Met. St. Railway Co.
103—Gale vs. Chase Nat. Bank.
106—Rindia vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
107—Hochberg vs. Sarasohn.
110—Lent vs. Billings, King & Co.
112—Cassidy vs. Met. St. Railway.
114—Dwyer vs. Nixon.
120—Foley vs. N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. Co.
121—Burke vs. same.
122—Sedgwick City Bank vs. Hoerig.
123—Hill vs. Matthews.
124—Lights vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
125—Bristol Bank vs. Marston.
126—Stewart vs. Town Topics.
127—Woolston vs. Spengler.
128—Fairbanks vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
129—Littlefield vs. N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. Co.
130—Patten vs. Stewart.
131—Folwell vs. Tribune Association.
132—Canada Bank vs. Waydell.
133—Moore vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
134—Williams vs. Leland.
135—Crawford vs. N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. Co.
136—Whelan vs. Manhattan Ry. Co.
137—Dougherty vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
138—U. S. vs. Henry Bonnard Bronze Co.
139—U. S. vs. same.
140—Slaughter vs. La Compagnie Francaise des Cables Telegraphique.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Lacombe, J.—Opens at 2 P. M. in Room 124 Post Office Building. Motion calendar. Adjourned cases.

1—Slingland vs. Mutual Reserve Fund Ass'n.
2—Richards vs. Wilson.
3—United States vs. Walsh.
4—Warner vs. Smith.
5—Duysters vs. Garfield Water Works.
11—Slingland vs. Mutual Reserve Fund Ass'n.
12—Cary Mfg. Co. vs. Standard Metal Strap Co.
13—Mackey vs. Consol. Ice Co.
14—Haines vs. Woolworth.
15—Morehead vs. Striker
16—Fayerweather vs. United Dressed Beef Co.
17—Acme Flexible Clasp Co. vs. Cary Mfg. Co.
18—Foerderer vs. Tradesmen's Nat. Bank.
19—Lalance & G. Mfg. Co. vs. Haberman Mfg. Co.
20—Lalance & G. Mfg. Co. vs. Mattki, Ingram Co.
21—Ricketts vs. Blum.
22—Cimiotti Unhairing Co. vs. Mischke.
UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Coxe, J.—Opens in Room 47, Post Office Building, at 11 A. M. Equity calendar.
57—Brickill vs. Mayor, &c.
1—Du Bois vs. same.
27—Kursheedt Mfg. Co. vs. Naday.
28—Same vs. Adler.
Issue of law in suit at law—
3—Waters vs. Central Trust Company.
UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Brown, J.—Opens at 11 A. M. in Room 66 Post Office Building. In admiralty.
147—Cox vs. Crowe.
54—Cimiotti Unhairing Co. vs. Mischke.
55—Same vs. Int. Unhairing Co.
68—Same vs. Am. Unhairing Machine Co.
170—Sheehy vs. S. S. Barden Tower.

STATE COURTS.

Court of Appeals.

To-day's calendar: 679, 680, 109, 134, 895, 90, 91, 93.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Van Brunt, P. J.; Barrett, Rumsey, Ingraham, and McLaughlin, JJ.—Opens at 1 P. M. Motions.

1—Lethbridge vs. Mayor, &c.
2—Wilson vs. same.
3—Flynn vs. same.
4—Same vs. same.
5—Mehrbach vs. same.
6—Knifong vs. same.
7—Dunn vs. Ansorge.
8—C. & C. Electric Co. vs. Sire.
9—In re E. 182d St.
10—Colonial Bank vs. McIntosh.
11—In re Board of Fire Commissioners, &c.
12—Douglass vs. N. Y. Elev. R. R.
13—In re Board of Rapid Transit.
Non-enumerated motions.
71—Rossler vs. 3d Av. R. R.
72—In re Ingersoll.
74—Montana Ore & Purchasing Co. vs. Butte & Boston Con. Mining Co.
77—Lutz vs. 3d Av. R. R.
16—Dunn vs. Grant.
47—Cantor vs. Roessel.
10—In re Chabot.
6—White vs. De Seidling.
18—Westhelmer vs. Musliner.
81—Ellison vs. Houce.
35—Stuart vs. Hale.
44—Corn vs. Tax Commissioners, &c.
49—Carr vs. Corcoran.
46—Pierce vs. Guggenheimer.
78—Brokaw Brothers vs. Feitner.
81—Patterson vs. McGovern.
82—Mackintosh vs. Mackintosh.
84—Donohue vs. Roberts
87—Beckham vs. Hague.
88—Ray vs. Adams.
89—Smith vs. Doyle.
90—Montague vs. Jewelers & Tradesmen's Co.
91—In re Haywood.
92—Pursky vs. Rodgers.
93—Wolf vs. Mendham.
94—Wells vs. Burnham.
95—City Real Estate Co. vs. Foster.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from City Court and Municipal Courts.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Bookstaver, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—Tekulsky vs. Met. St. Ry.
2—Douglass vs. Douglass.
3—McNally vs. Fisher.
4—Steinhart vs. Heidelberg.
5—Wolin vs. Schiff.
6—Hyde & Gload Mfg. Co. vs. Osborne.
7—Fitch vs. Porter.
8—Tamsen vs. Bullowa
9—Mass. Mut. Life Ins. Co. vs. Brown.
10—Saunier vs. Barnum.
11—Hoffey vs. Lynch.
12—Coulter vs. Fisk.
13—Stevens vs. Stevens.
14—Matter of Wach.
15—Wendebaum vs. Hoeg.
16—Stout vs. 3d Av. R. R.
17—Goldberg vs. Levine.
18—Matter of H. Wette & Co.
19—Von den Driesch vs. Rohrig.
20—Woods vs. Ravenhall.
21—Goldman vs. Goldman.
22—Browne vs. Bailey.
23—Matter of Anman.
24—Cucker vs. Well.
25—Matter of Donnell.
26—Reinhold vs. Seyd.
27—Buckley vs. Seitz.
28—Smith vs. Will & Baumer Co.
29—Matter of Alexander.
30—Bowns vs. Brill.
31—Trebruggen vs. Trebruggen.
32—People, &c., vs. Gardello.
33—Matter of Fierz.
34—Palmer vs. Mills.
35—McGowan vs. Sexton.
36—Bruninger vs. Corn.
37—Hopper vs. Empire City Subway Co.
38—Blondo vs. Zimmermann.
39—Matter of Schlueter.
40—Bradley & Currier Co. vs. Askey.
41—Ludmann vs. Hewitt.
42—Metzger vs. Simpson.
43—Ohlson vs. Collins.
44—Edwards vs. Franklin Typefounder Co.
45—Matter of Farmer.
46—Landau vs. Landau.
47—Cohn vs. Cohn.
48—Matter of Baird.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Scott, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Russell, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Motions.

1—In re Public Place at E. 161st St.
2—In re Walton St.
3—Cogan vs. McCabe.
4—Same vs. same.
5—Richmond vs. Richmond. Demurrers.
1130—Bernheimer vs. Hartmayor.
1128—Recknagel vs. Steinway. Preferred causes.
3819—Levi vs. Harris.
3832—Pope vs. Levy.
3832—Barker vs. Keef.
3956—Lowry vs. Farmers' Loan & Trust Co.
3727—Briggs vs. Briggs.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Day calendar. To be called in Part IV. Room at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be assigned to the several parts of Special Term for trial. Law and Fact.

3255—Fitzgerald vs. Dempsey.
3545—Schnatz vs. Schuyler.
3890—Schnur vs. Kaufman.
3900—Adolph vs. Lutjens
3901—Brewster vs. McLaughlin.
3907—Caputo vs. Caputo.
3938—Barney vs. Everard.
3940—Mark vs. Kulinski.
3945—Troscher vs. Cosgrove.
1545—Hayes vs. Stern.
3002—Sabel vs. Marks.
2193—Ziegler vs. Lowenstein.
3410—Dazien vs. Jayne.
3428—Rafferty vs. Schneider.
3477—Bryce vs. Goldbacher.
3495—Benedict vs. Daus.
3534—De Vita vs. Robinson.
3501—Butler vs. Travers.
2864—Tekulsky vs. Met. St. Ry.
2244—Am. Forcite Powder &c. Co. vs. Mayor, &c.
1211—Rodgers vs. same.
3460—Krohn vs. Varnum

Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 4006.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Beach, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Beekman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VII.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Elevated railroad cases. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—(Criminal Term.)—Fursman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys McIntyre, Hennessy, and Schwarzkopf for the People.

1—Thomas McGrath vs.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—McAdam, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Part XII., for trial. Calendar clear. Preferred causes.

10172—Lyons vs. Meeks.
10173—Same vs. same.
10174—Same vs. same.
10175—Same vs. same.
10176—Same vs. same.
10248—Langer vs. Clarke.
10277—Kirtland vs. Johnson.
10284—Same vs. Schubert.
6510—Kehr vs. City of New York.
9258—Champney vs. Allen.
9444—Tamsen vs. City Trust Safe Deposit & Surety Co.
9981—Decker vs. City of New York.
9032—O'Connor vs. Hall.
9283—Slattery vs. Morn. Journ. Assn.
7984—Kelly vs. Dodge.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day calendar.—To be called in Part III. Room at 10:15 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts III. and IV. for trial.

1534—Cahn vs. Cahn.
3370—Trainor vs. Moran.
2534—Allen vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
3040—Miller vs. Lawyers' Title Ins. Co.
3578—Ross vs. Dininny.
2984—Houghton vs. Gage.
2641—Donovan vs. Saia.
5094—Morro vs. Kearney.
3410—Farrell vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1704—Cleary vs. same.
1173—Baker Contracting Co. vs. Scribner.
4457—Hentz vs. Havemeyer.
3548—Roony vs. J. Henkell Co.
2990—Gracie vs. Stevens
3012—May vs. Alexander
4412—Fox vs. Manhattan Ry. Co.
3795—Koehler vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
10299—Ward vs. St. Vincent's Hospital.
3821—Chaizel vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
3912—Levy vs. Berkenfeld.
3843—Lindenauer vs. V. Loewer's Gambrinus Brewing Co.
1068—Betts vs. Manhattan Ry. Co.
2934—Citron vs. Lese.
2472—Cassidy vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.

Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 6298.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Andrews, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Parts V., VI., and XI.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day calendar.—To be called in Trial Term, Part VII. Room, at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts VII., VIII., IX., and X., for trial.

Inquest.
5303—Maschnio vs. Lahon.
4061—Ruppert vs. Tolk.
3611—Duffy vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
4895—Reitz vs. Am. Fire Ins. Co.
3652—Mandel vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
9854—Dechert vs. Municipal Elec. Light Co.
5070—Reynolds vs. Cent. Crosstown R. R. Co.

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FINANCIAL.

PULLMAN.
Yesterday's meeting brought out no question of consolidation, the main factor in the recent advance. PULLMAN is a six per cent. stock, worth POSSIBLY, under present conditions, $150 per share. Any melon-cutting can only come from surplus account, which means a proportionate cut in quotation from that figure. All my followers have made money buying PULLMAN from 160 to 185 and selling from 200 to 206. HAVE YOU?
I also advised the sale of B. R. T. from 125 to 95 and made thousands of dollars for thousands of clients. Between fits and starts this stock will yet see fifty.
I act only on the most absolutely correct information; not on every slightest breeze that turns the heads of other operators.
Do you care for such advice?
TRUTHSEEKER, P. O. Box 1,488, N. Y. City.

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FINANCIAL.

Central Pacific Railroad Co. READJUSTMENT.

To the holders of
SPEYER & CO.'S CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT
for the following bonds and shares:
CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY OF CALIFORNIA FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS, SERIES A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, AND I,
WESTERN PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS, SERIES A AND B,
CALIFORNIA AND OREGON RAILROAD COMPANY AND CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, SUCCESSOR, FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS, SERIES A AND B,
CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY (SAN JOAQUIN VALLEY BRANCH) FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS,
CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY LAND BONDS,
CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY FIFTY-YEAR SIX PER CENT. BONDS,
CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY FIFTY-YEAR FIVE PER CENT. BONDS,
CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY COMMON STOCK,
embraced in the Plan and Agreement of Readjustment of the Central Pacific Railroad Company dated February 8, 1899:

Notice is hereby given that **ON AND AFTER OCTOBER 16TH, 1899,** holders of Speyer & Co.'s Certificates of Deposit, above mentioned, may receive the **NEW SECURITIES AND CASH** to which they are entitled, upon presentation and surrender of their Certificates of Deposit, as hereinafter stated, at the offices of the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, in the City of New York, or at the offices of the Readjustment Managers in Europe. Each holder must deliver all Certificates of Deposit held by him for the various old securities which will be scheduled and consolidated. Not more than one hundred schedules will be taken in on each business day, and the new securities and cash in exchange will be ready for delivery on the following day.

The new coupons bonds are in denominations of $1,000 and $500 each. The new shares are of the par value of $100 each. Non-interest-bearing scrip, exchangeable in round amounts, will be issued for fractional amounts of new bonds. Holders entitled to fractions of bonds may either sell the fractions or may purchase such amounts as may be necessary to entitle them to an entire bond.

Holders transmitting Certificates of Deposit by mail should indicate whether they wish to sell or buy such fractions, and whether they wish the new securities sent by registered mail, or by express, at their expense.

October 11th, 1899.

SPEYER & CO.,
Readjustment Managers.

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23 Wall Street.
New York, October 12, 1899.
To the Holders of the
First Mortgage Four Per Cent. Gold Bonds
OF THE
PITTSBURGH & WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY
(DATED JULY 1, 1887):

Referring to our notice of December 14, 1898, we have to announce that holders of more than 80 per cent. in amount of the First Mortgage Four Per Cent. Gold Bonds of the Pittsburgh and Western Railway Company have deposited these bonds with us in accordance with the terms of said notice.

We have further to announce that we have made arrangements with the Reorganization Managers of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company whereby, in case they issue any Plan of Reorganization of the Pittsburgh and Western Railway Company prior to December 14, 1899, they undertake to give all our depositors whose bonds shall not have been sold to them for cash, as stated in the next paragraph, an option for at least thirty days after such Plan is issued, to take par and interest in cash, or to have their bonds included in the Plan on the basis of new securities. They also agree that at the expiration of such option they will purchase from us for cash at par and accrued interest up to the time of delivery all bonds held by us in respect of which the option to take new securities shall not have been exercised, we agreeing to sell them such bonds. If no Plan shall have been issued by that date, the foregoing arrangements will continue in force thereafter until said Reorganization Managers terminate the same by notice to us.

If any holder of our receipts or certificates, rather than await such Plan, desires and shall elect to sell his bonds for cash, (thereby losing his right of election to take either cash or new securities after issuance of the Plan,) said Reorganization Managers further agree that, at any time prior to December 14, 1899, (and also thereafter until notice from them to us,) such holder may present his receipt or certificate at our office for proper annotation of such election thereon, and that, at the expiration of thirty days from the date of such annotation, he shall receive par and accrued interest in cash therefor at our office upon surrender of his receipt or certificate properly indorsed.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.

THE TEXAS & PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.
TO THE HOLDERS OF
EASTERN DIVISION
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
OF THE
Texas and Pacific Railway Co.,
DATED MAY 15TH, 1875.

The holders of the following Texas and Pacific Railway Company First Mortgage Eastern Division Bonds, secured by mortgage dated the 15th day of May, A. D. 1875, are hereby notified to present them to the Mercantile Trust Company, No. 120 Broadway, New York City, for payment at par value, the same having been designated by lot for payment in accordance with the terms creating the Sinking Fund of the Mortgage. The holders of the bonds so designated will have until the date of the next interest payment, March 1st, 1900, to present the same for redemption at the par value thereof, and if not presented by that date, the interest on the same will cease:

48	861	1537	1998	2442	3055	3512
59	872	1604	2005	2500	3087	3529
102	910	1618	2044	2570	3106	3593
135	972	1648	2104	2637	3114	3905
149	1035	1649	2132	2675	3135	3616
153	1104	1688	2148	2750	3272	3630
188	1242	1718	2154	2750	3276	3723
231	1290	1743	2173	2850	3306	3779
376	1439	1785	2182	2858	3306	3874
403	1441	1797	2207	2866	3322	3919
576	1446	1822	2216	2886	3364	3981
599	1457	1851	2225	2921	3369	3992
640	1475	1924	2242	2944	3423	4036
662	1491	1962	2363	2946	3476	4078
702	1536	1972	2365	2985	3498	4120

GEORGE D. KRUMBHAAR, C. E. LATTERLEE, } Trustees.
New York, October 24, 1899.

CENTRAL VERMONT SYSTEM
Reorganization.

Notice is hereby given that on and after **October 20, 1899,** the AMERICAN LOAN & TRUST COMPANY, of Boston, will be prepared to deliver the new securities under the Plan of Reorganization of the CENTRAL VERMONT SYSTEM.

Holders of Certificates of Deposit issued by the AMERICAN LOAN & TRUST COMPANY for securities deposited with it, subject to the Plan of Reorganization, when surrendering their Certificates of Deposit must furnish names and addresses in full for registration of shares.

AMERICAN LOAN & TRUST COMPANY,
By N. W. Jordan, Actuary.
Boston, October 17, 1899.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

SPECIAL MEETING.
The Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company.
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.
Richmond, Va., Aug. 16, 1899.

Notice is hereby given that a special meeting of the Stockholders of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company is called and will be held at the office of the Company, in the Face Building, in the City of Richmond, State of Virginia, at 12 o'clock noon on Tuesday, October 24th, 1899, to consider and act upon such measures as may be presented, designed to aid the Greenbrier Railway Company in the construction of its railroad, including a contemplated issue by the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company of its bonds for not more than the principal sum of $3,000,000, to bear interest at 4 per cent. per annum, the principal to be payable on December 1st, 1899, and both principal and interest to be payable in gold coin of the United States of the present standard of weight and fineness, and without deduction from either principal or interest for any taxes, assessments, or stamp duties which the Railway Company may be required to pay or to retain therefrom by any present or future law, (such bonds to be secured by a mortgage on the franchises and railway of the said Greenbrier Railway Company,) and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting.

The stock transfer books of the Company will be closed at the office of J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall Street, New York, on Tuesday, September 26th, 1899, at 3 P. M., and will be reopened on Wednesday, October 25th, 1899, at 10 A. M.
C. E. WELLFORD, Secretary.

ANNUAL MEETING.
The Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company.
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.
Richmond, Va., August 16th, 1899.

Notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may lawfully come before the meeting, (including the ratification of all acts of the Board of Directors and all committees thereof, since the last annual meeting,) will be held at the office of the Company in the Face Building, in the City of Richmond, Virginia, on Tuesday, the 24th day of October, 1899, at 10 o'clock A. M.

The stock transfer books will be closed at the office of Messrs. J. P. MORGAN & CO., No. 23 Wall Street, New York, on Tuesday, September 26th, 1899, at 3 o'clock P. M., and will reopen on Wednesday, October 25th, 1899, at 10 o'clock A. M.
C. E. WELLFORD, Secretary.

New York National Exchange Bank,
Friday, Oct. 13th, 1899.

A meeting of the Stockholders of this Bank will be held at its Banking Office, West Broadway and Chambers St., on Tuesday, November 21st, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon, to vote upon the proposal to amend Article Three of the Articles of Association of this Bank, by inserting therein next after the words "nine stockholders" these words: "or such larger number, not more than fifteen stockholders, as shall be determined by the Board of Directors before the annual election is held."
LEWIS E. PIERSON, Cashier.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.
The Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company.
Richmond, Va., August 16th, 1899.

A dividend of ONE PER CENT. has been declared on the stock of the company, payable October 25, 1899, to stockholders of record on the closing of the transfer books on Tuesday, September 26, 1899.

The transfer books will close at the office of J. P. MORGAN & CO., 23 Wall Street, New York, on Tuesday, September 26, 1899, at 3 P. M., and will reopen on Wednesday, October 25th, at 10 A. M.
THE CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILWAY COMPANY.
By C. E. WELLFORD, Secretary.

Office of American Ice Company,
133 E. 23d St.,
New York, Oct. 19, 1899.

A dividend of ONE PER CENT. on the Common Stock of this Company has this day been declared, and will be payable November 15, 1899, to stockholders of record at the close of business November 1, 1899.

The Transfer Books of the Common Stock will be closed from 3 P. M., November 1, 1899, until November 16, 1899.

Dividend checks will be mailed to stockholders of record unless otherwise instructed.
J. T. SPROULL, Treasurer.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE GENERAL First Mtge. 4 per cent. Registered Bonds of the Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis & Chicago Ry. Co. and of the First Collateral Trust Mortgage 4 Per Cent. St. Louis Division Registered Bonds of the C., C. C. and St. L. Ry. Co. will close at the office of the Central Trust Co. of N. Y. Monday, Oct. 23, 1899, at 3 o'clock, preparatory to the payment of the respective quarterly and semi-annual interest thereon, due Nov. 1, 1899, and will reopen Nov. 1 at 10 A. M.
E. F. OSBORN, Secretary.
Cincinnati, Ohio, Oct. 15, 1899.

Cincinnati, Sandusky & Cleveland Railroad Company.
October 10, 1899.

The semi-annual dividend of three per cent. will be paid on the preferred stock of this Company on November 1st, 1899, at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., New York.

The transfer books will close at 3 o'clock P. M. Oct. 20th, 1899, and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M. Nov. 2d, 1899. Cleve., Cin., Chic. & St. L. Ry. Co.
C. F. COX, Treasurer.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE CONSOLIdated First Mtge. 5 per cent. registered bonds of the East Tennessee, Va., and Ga. R'y Co. will close at the office of J. P. Morgan & Co., N. Y., Monday, Oct. 23, 1899, at 3 o'clock, preparatory to the payment of the semi-annual interest thereon, due Nov. 1, 1899, and will open Nov. 1, 1899, at 10 A. M.
JOSIAH F. HILL, Sec'y Southern R'y Co.
New York, Oct. 15, 1899.

New York Security & Trust Co.,
44 and 46 Wall Street, New York.

The Board of Trustees of this Company has this day declared a semi-annual dividend of TEN (10) PER CENT. upon the capital stock of the Company, payable Nov. 1, 1899, to the stockholders of record at the closing of the Transfer Books on Oct. 27, 1899. OSBORN W. BRIGHT, Secretary.
Oct. 4, 1899.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE REGISTered First Consolidated 5 Per Cent. Mtge. Bonds of the Chesapeake and Ohio Ry. Co. will close at the office of the Central Trust Co. of N. Y., Friday, Oct. 20th, 1899, at 3 o'clock, preparatory to the payment of the semi-annual interest thereon due Nov. 1, 1899, and will reopen Nov. 1 at 10 A. M.
C. E. POTTS, Treas'r.
Richmond, Va., Oct. 12, 1899.

MOULTON MINING COMPANY.—DIVIDEND No. 21 of Five Cents per share ($20,000) will be paid Oct. 25th at the State Trust Company. Transfer books close Oct. 21st.
JOHN T. HANNA, Assistant Secretary.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—The following receipts issued by The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company for debenture bonds of the "I. B. Watkins Land Mortgage Co." have been lost or stolen:
Receipt No. 1648—$400, for debenture No. 2859 series 21. Receipt No. 608—$1,000, for debenture No. 3226 series 25. Receipt No. 1030—$600, for debenture No. 5550 series 40. Receipt No. 1507—$500, for debenture No. 6504 series 49. Receipt No. 609—$1,000, for debenture No. 3227 series 23.
New receipts will be issued in lieu of such lost or stolen receipts unless, on or before the 5th day of December, 1899, cause be shown why such new receipts should not issue.
A. J. HAGEMAN, individually and as Administrator of Harriette C. Hageman.

LOST—Bank Book No. 524,825 of the Bowery Savings Bank is missing. The finder is requested to return it to the Bank. If not restored before the 19th day of November, 1899, application will be made to the Bank for a new Book.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS

The North German Insurance Company has been admitted to Maine and New Hampshire.

Chicago advices state that the German Insurance Company of Freeport, Ill., has decided not to withdraw its resignation from the Western Union.

The Phoenix Assurance Company of London has reinsured the entire business of the Peabody Insurance Company of West Virginia, which has decided to go into voluntary liquidation.

C. A. Hjelm of Gothenburg, Sweden, Foreign Superintendent of the Svea Insurance Company, arrived in this city yesterday for the purpose of inspecting the entire insurance field in the United States. He will visit the various American departments of the company, including its business on the Pacific Coast.

Local fire underwriters yesterday received the formal proofs of loss on the plant of the Jacob Dold Packing Company, at Kansas City, which was severely damaged by fire Sept. 2. According to the proofs filed, the sound value of the plant was $891,782.87, the total insurance, $677,612.17, and the aggregate amount of the loss sustained, $441,363.77. The settlement of the loss is now in the hands of the adjusters for the various companies interested.

At the meeting of the New York Fire Insurance Exchange yesterday the agreement was amended so that the composition of the Arbitration and Grievance, Brokerage, and Executive Committees shall be changed monthly. To determine the order of retirement of the present members of these committees, their names will be arranged in alphabetical order, and they will be retired accordingly, one member monthly, until all present members have been retired. Thereafter the retiring member each month will be the one who has served longest on the committee, and his successor shall be chosen from the class of companies, local, agency, or foreign, to which the retiring member belongs. The meeting was then adjourned until next Monday, when proposed amendments in regard to the payment of premiums, reinsurance, and deviations will be considered.

Sub-Treasury Receipts.

The receipts at the Sub-Treasury yesterday of prepaid interest on Government 4s amounted to $12,000. This prepayment covers the interest till July 1, 1900, as a rule. There was deposited at the Sub-Treasury by various banks for shipment, $500,000.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks irregular.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Oct. 19	414,047
To date this year	439,211,788
Corresponding date last year	83,693,692

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Oct. 19	$2,139,000
To date this year	$719,174,870
Corresponding date last year	$664,850,370

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, 4@6 per cent.; at three months, 4½@5 per cent.; at six months, 5@5½ per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 4½@5 per cent.

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Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. C. & F. pf.	1¼	Int. Paper	½
Am. Ice	½	Laclede Gas pf.	1
Am. Cotton Oil	½	Nat. Lin. Oil, t. r.	½
Am. Linseed	¾	N. Y. Air Brake	5½
Am. Lin. pf.	1¼	N. Y., C. & St. L.	1
Anaconda Copper	1	1st pf.	2½
Chi., M. & St. P. pf.	1½	Norf. & West. pf.	½
Chi. Term. Tr. pf.	1	Pressed S. Car pf.	½
Col. South. 1st pf.	⅜	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	½
Del. & Hudson	¾	St. L. S. W.	½
Erie 2d pf.	½	Southern Ry.	⅝
Hocking Valley	1⅜	Southern Ry. pf.	½
Hocking Val. pf.	1	Tenn. Coal. & Iron	1
Illinois Central	1⅜		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Malt. pf.	½	Laclede Gas	¾
Am. Steel & Wire	¾	Manhattan Con.	1
Am. Sugar	⅞	Met. Street Ry.	2½
Am. Tel. & Cable	½	Missouri Pacific	½
Am. Tobacco	⅞	Nat. Steel	½
Balt. & Ohio pf.	⅝	Nat. Steel pf.	½
B'klyn Rapid Trans.	2⅜	N. J. Central	⅞
Chi., B. & Q.	⅝	Penn. R. R.	⅝
Chi. & East. Ill.	1	Pullman Car	4½
Chi., M. & St. P.	⅝	Reading 1st pf.	½
Chi. & N. W.	1½	Rep. Steel pf.	½
Chi. & N. W. pf.	2½	St. L. S. W. pf.	1
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	1	Third Avenue	5⅝
C., C., C. & St. L.	½	T. C. R. T. pf.	1
Consol. Gas	1½	W. & L. E.	½
Cont. Tob. pf.	½	W. & L. E. 2d pf.	¾
General Electric	1½	Wis. Cent. pf.	¾
Glucose Sugar	½		

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Ev. & T. H. gen.	1	L. & N., St. L. Div. 2d	5
Hous. & Texas con. 6s	2	L. & N., P. & A. 6s.	1
Ind., Ill. & Ia. ref. 5s	2	Ore. S. Line 6s.	1¼
Int. & G. N. 6s.	2	P., Ft. W. & C. 1st.	1
		Tol., St. L. & K. C. 6s, t. r.	2

Bonds Declined.

Flint & P. M. con. 6s	1	St. L. S. W. 2d	1½
Rio Gr. West. 4s.	1		

MARKET CONDITIONS.

Activity somewhat slackened on the Stock Exchange yesterday. Until just before the close quotations were strong; then, however, concerted action began against values and many recessions followed. Something over 400,000 shares were traded in and a number of issues went each beyond the 20,000 mark.

No news of consequence came out during the day, though mysterious hints were current of extraordinary developments close at hand in many quarters—promised events being about equally divided between the good and the bad. So far as actual basis for any of the representations was concerned nothing tangible or reliable could be traced. Wall Street has recently developed wonderfully its ability to gossip and invent and make forecasts—all on the foundation of imagination. All the weakness on this account is not, however, chargeable to the bear side; there are bull oracles quite as glib with fables as any bear dare be.

One of the noteworthy features of current speculation is that in other cities than New York confidence seems to be not merely firm but aggressive—the disposition outside of New York being to accept the ample proofs of the Nation's widespread prosperity. New York hesitation shows only in Wall Street. In New York commercial and industrial circles there is no doubt no quibbling, no failure in appreciation. That the professional speculators of Wall Street affect blindness to good times does not, though, involve anything novel. It has been just so hitherto whenever extraordinary changes have come into the business situation either for good or ill. The Wall Street temper tending to doubt and disputation leads to the challenging of all reports from outside; but this spirit of professional antagonism has seldom been so narrow as now in its opposition and suspicions. With inspiriting business conditions discernible on every side, speculators in Wall Street prefer to believe that no significance attaches to the fact that capital is now more largely than ever engaged, that labor has satisfactory employment, that mills are working overtime, that merchants are behind with deliveries, that the railroads of the country are glutted to a standstill with freight. But significance does belong to such a situation. And, in Wall Street or out of Wall Street, doubts cannot last.

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Some Worries Over Exchange.

Sterling exchange market conditions continue to command much Wall Street attention. Rates stay stiff, and yesterday at times seemed even inclined toward further hardening. This is made much of by bear speculators who profess to believe that we are close to the beginning of a substantial outgo of gold. International bankers do not share this apprehension, but authorities generally express astonishment at the slowness with which cotton and grain bills come to market. Such scarcity of them at this season of the year is abnormal. By the end of this week, most authorities agree, some pronounced movement either one way or the other ought to be counted upon in exchange, while meantime it is merely a matter of guessing as to what may occur.

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The Fight Over Brooklyn Traction.

The speculative fight over the price of Brooklyn Rapid Transit stock increased rather than diminished yesterday, over 65,000 shares being traded in with a net decline of between two and three points for the day. Insiders insist that no sales are being made for the account of any interests identified with the property; the pouring out of stock comes entirely, they insist, from professional traders who sell what they have not got in expectation of opportunities to buy for covering purposes at a lower range. According to these same insiders not a single discouraging new factor appears in Brooklyn Rapid Transit affairs; they even go further and declare that developments likely soon to be disclosed will make it clear that the property is in very much better shape than when, some months ago, it sold over fifty points above its present price. The bear contingent in the stock seems content to rely upon the fact that free selling seems influential in lowering prices, though this theory may prove expensive in the end, for two new strong pools have been formed to buy the stock, and it may not be apart from the tactics of such pools to let quotations sag while securities are being accumulated.

Whatever eventually may be shown to be the truth, it is certain that Wall Street is just now enjoying the exhibition of as pretty a manipulative fight as for many a day has appeared in the Stock Exchange ring.

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Sugar Trust Earning a Surplus.

In Sugar Trust yesterday transactions mounted to 40,000 shares, a fractional decline taking place, though in the early part of the day the stock sold at a higher figure than has recently been approached. An active pool of room traders is working on the long side of Sugar while the bigger bear crusaders in Wall Street seem more violent against Sugar shares than any other stock excepting Brooklyn Rapid Transit. The fact, now very generally recognized, that insiders were large buyers of Sugar Trust stock at recent declines does not diminish bear zeal, it being insisted by the panic expecters that even if President Havemeyer's associates did take large blocks of the stock under 140 they have since sold out.

Upon official authority it can be stated that the Sugar Trust is "earning a substantial surplus beyond its 12 per cent. annual dividends."

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The Whole List Under Fire.

Most of the standard railway stocks were under pressure at the same time the industrials were being hammered. The anthracite coal stocks, the Grangers, and Eastern trunk lines were all set upon with vehemence by much the same crowd of speculators, putting out shorts. And all yielded somewhat, though none so substantially as to give occasion for concern upon the part of holders who have bought on manifold disclosures of the fact that more business is being offered by every one of these groups than they can accommodate.

Of course, the local traction stocks were hammered coincidentally with the attacks on Brooklyn Rapid Transit. Manhattan fell a point and Metropolitan two. Yet no news of any kind was anywhere obtainable to account for recessions.

In fact, all day long the market seemed to hinge wholly upon professional movements, and it happened that bear speculators, already heavily short, were of the opinion that further extension of their short contracts might be helpful to their market position.

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Pullman-Wagner Consolidation.

Pullman Palace Car stock had conspicuousness yesterday. Raids in the early part of the day knocked quotations down from above 200 to 194, while support given in the afternoon lifted the price back to 201½, the final quotation being 198½, compared with 202¾ at the close of the day preceding. Wall Street has recently heard much of impending Pullman deals, and especially of the proposal for consolidation between the Pullman and Wagner Companies. Official denials have been issued. In the meantime Pullman market value has risen about 40 points.

The consolidation will take place.

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Indications have become more and more definite of plans looking to the improvement of market values for Southern securities. The South is sturdily following the Western example of prosperity.

ELECTRICITY ON STEAMBOATS.

Announcement was made yesterday that the stock and assets of the Electro-Dynamic Company of Philadelphia, including its factories at Philadelphia and Newark, have been purchased by the Electric Boat Company.

The consolidation of the two companies is likely to be far-reaching and of vast significance in its effect. In truth, it is learned that among the many plans which the officials of the consolidated company have under consideration is one looking to the building of a large ferryboat and the equipping of it with electric storage batteries for operating purposes.

It is pointed out that ferryboats, during their service hours, lay some time at docks between trips, and, that as a consequence there is not a little waste of fuel. With storage batteries, when the boats were not running, there would be no useless consumption or waste, and a material saving in operating expenses could be effected.

It is said that other and by no means insignificant economies could be brought about by the application of electricity to the running of steamboats; and, indeed, that important developments are at hand in respect to just such application.

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The Electro-Dynamic Company, which the Electric Boat is taking over, is a going concern with a large business. It heretofore has been a competitor of the Electric Boat, which, as its name somewhat suggests, is a company owning and controlling devices for the operation and driving of boats by electricity.

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A not insignificant fact in connection with the purpose of the company is that the Directors of the Electric Boat Company, elected yesterday, comprise two Directors of the Pennsylvania Railroad, Clement A. Griscom and William M. Potts. The third Director of the Company is L. T. Paul. Mr. Griscom is also the President of the American Steamship Line.

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It may be taken as certain that the officials of the consolidated company have some important plans in project, and that it will not be long before some of them will be developed.

UNDER ATCHISON'S CONTROL.

Aldace F. Walker, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé, announced yesterday that the Leavenworth, Topeka and Southwestern Railroad has passed under the control of the Atchison. The price paid is $100,000, about the cost of the receivership.

The Leavenworth is a branch connecting Leavenworth and Topeka, a distance of less than fifty miles, and had been operated jointly by the Atchison and the Union Pacific.

Chairman Walker says that the business of the Atchison continues excellent, and that the earnings of the road are most gratifying.

AS TO THE GAS WAR.

Notwithstanding all the predictions of the wiseacres on the Street, and in the face of many reports that a settlement of the local gas war would surely be reached, yesterday's developments in the matter were—so far at least as anything definite can be learned—of no consequence, and the war apparently still goes merrily on.

Russell Sage declared yesterday that there were no new developments in the matter. The New Amsterdam people declare in effect likewise, while the Consolidated people are either non-committal or silent.

In the meanwhile, as in the past, each new hour of Wall Street's day develops many interesting if not altogether reliable rumors as to what the warring companies will or will not do.

MORE NEW CARS.

As tending to show more and more the great demand for cars, particularly on the part of the coal-carrying roads, it is announced by the officials of the Reading Company that they have ordered 1,500 King hopper coal cars, of 60,000 pounds' capacity each. These are in addition to the 250 pressed-steel gondola cars of 100,000 pounds' capacity ordered some weeks ago.

Of the new cars, 1,000 are to be constructed by the American Car and Foundry Company, 300 by the Middletown Car Works, and 200 by the Lebanon Car Works.

BANKS AND THE INTEREST.

Commenting on the fact that the banks of the city have applied for so little of the anticipated bond interest, under the offer of the Government, a Stock Exchange broker says:

"The failure of the banks and trust companies to take advantage of the offer simply signifies that they realize that if present indications are fulfilled the money market will be easy, and the old-time low rates will be the rule, rather than the exception. Money from the interior may be expected to come in now any day, and inasmuch as we have sent a much more considerable sum to the South and West than many people suppose, the money market must of very necessity relax.

"You may depend upon it that if the banks thought they could make money out of it they would ask for the prepayment of the interest at once. The fact that they do not is the best evidence of their belief that low rates will prevail."

TENNESSEE'S BIG EARNINGS.

The earnings of the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company for the month of September, published yesterday, make good reading. The fixed charges decreased $910 over the same month last year, and the net earnings increased $164,000, making an increase in the net surplus of $165,000. The net earnings from the month of January up to and including September show an increase of $461,000, and the surplus an increase of $479,000.

EVANSVILLE'S PROGRESS.

The Evansville and Terre Haute Railroad Company has elected Directors for the ensuing year as follows: John Hone, H. C. Barlow, F. Roosevelt, William H. Goadby, E. N. Gibbs, J. W. Sterling, Schuyler Parsons, E. O. Hopkins, and Hiram Duryea.

The report of the general condition of the road shows that it was never in as sound a position, physically and financially, as it is to-day. Extensive improvements have been made, and the operating expenses of the road have thereby been considerably reduced.

PRESIDENT DUVAL RESIGNS.

At a meeting of the Florida Central and Peninsular Railway yesterday H. R. Duval resigned from the Presidency of the road, and J. Skelton Williams, President of the Seaboard Air Line, was elected to the vacancy.

SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS.

Notice was given yesterday by Secretary McWilliams of the Manhattan Railway Company that the company will pay the second mortgage bonds of the Metropolitan Elevated Railway Company, when they fall due, on Nov. 1 at the office of Kuhn, Loeb & Co. Holders are requested to present their bonds for payment on Nov. 1. Interest will cease on and after that date. Coupons due Nov. 1 will be paid as heretofore at the Mercantile Trust Company.

GOOD TIMES IN THE SOUTH.

News of the good times in the South continues to come in, as witness this from J. Skelton Williams, President of the Seaboard Air Line:

"General business conditions are better in the South than they have ever been before.

"The railroads are unusually busy, and are making money. The earnings of our road show substantial increases each month.

"I see no reason why the present good times should not continue for a long time."

BANK OF ENGLAND'S REPORT.

LONDON, Oct. 19.—The weekly statement of the Bank of England shows the following changes: Total reserve increased, £407,000; circulation decreased, £259,000; bullion increased, £147,098; other securities decreased, £797,000; other deposits decreased, £1,138,000; public deposits increased, £583,000; notes reserve increased, £285,000; Government securities decreased, £155,000.

The proportion of the Bank of England reserve to liability is 41.46 per cent. Last week it was 40.25 per cent.

Rate of discount unchanged at 5 per cent.

WALL STREET TOPICS.

Election of the following gentlemen as Directors of the Evansville and Terre Haute Railroad Company: John Hone, H. C. Barlow, F. Roosevelt, William H. Goadby, E. N. Gibbs, J. W. Sterling, Schuyler Parsons, E. O. Hopkins, and Hiram Duryea.

Approval by the Board of Directors of the Nashville and Decatur Railroad of the lease of the road for 999 years to the Louisville and Nashville.

Election of John H. Dunne to membership in the Stock Exchange.

No change made in the Bank of England's rate of discount at the Governors' meeting.

Pennsylvania Railroad understood to be negotiating for control of the Cincinnati, Portsmouth and Virginia Railroad.

Effort being made to provide a through service from Pittsburg to New York by way of the Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg, Beech Creek, and

must be paid. In other words, each 100 shares of present stock gets 150 new preferred.

Closing bid and asked:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Cambria	23½	23⅝	Penn. Mfg..	26½	26⅝
Choctaw	41	41¾	Penn. Trac..	95⅜	96
El. Stg. Bat.	124	128	Union Trac..	39¼	39¼
El. S. B. pf.	126	128	Gas Imp.	161½	162
El. Co. of A.	16¼	16½	Wels. Light..	50¼	51
Leh. Valley..	25⅞	26⅜	W. N. Y. & Penn	6	6¼
Marsden	13½	14			

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Yesterday's market for outside securities was somewhat disappointing in that the previous day's activity was not continued, and because a good deal of irregularity showed in prices. Yet substantial advances were recorded in several issues, and in some these were larger than were any of the net declines resulting from the day's operations. Some buying that seemed openly manipulative was responsible for some of the gains made, but elsewhere good buying, buying for the purpose of securing stock, was the cause of advances. So limited was the trading that the market was lifeless during most of the day, and there were no periods of pronounced activity such as marked the close of the market on Wednesday.

NEW AMSTERDAM GAS was looked to to reflect any change in the local gas situation that might be announced after the meeting of the Board of Directors of the New Amsterdam Gas Company that was held yesterday, and for this reason the stock was watched with particular interest. The meeting was held, but after it adjourned it was reported that only routine matters were brought before the meeting, and that no action changing the local gas situation had been taken or proposed. This was in accordance with the previously expressed views of those who seemed the most reliably informed about the situation, but it was in direct variance with the somewhat loudly proclaimed rumor that yesterday's meeting of the New Amsterdam Directors was to be followed by announcements of a very important character. The advance that the New Amsterdam issues had made on the rumor referred to had not been very large, and yesterday's reaction, when the rumor proved false, was proportionately small. The common stock sold down to 30 and closed at 29¾ bid, a net loss of 1¼ points. The preferred stock sold at 53½ and closed at 56 bid, showing no loss. The New Amsterdam Gas bonds sold between 98½ and 99⅜, closing at 99 bid, an advance of 1 point.

AMERICAN BICYCLE.—The stocks of the American Bicycle Company attracted some attention yesterday. On persistent buying by brokers supposed to represent insiders, both the common and preferred stocks enjoyed substantial advances. The common, after opening at 15, advanced steadily to 16¼, closing at the latter figure, with a net gain of 1 point. The preferred stock sold as high as 63⅞ and closed at 60½ bid, showing a net gain of 1 point. A more interesting situation was presented in the bonds, which were offered fractionally lower than on the previous day and without bringing about a sale. The bids for the bonds remained as at the close on Wednesday, at 89. The bonds are offered when issued, as they are not yet ready for delivery. Bids considerably above the figure at which the bonds were offered were made conditionally on the sale being made "regular," but as the bonds have not yet been issued, these bids were viewed as an effort to affect the price of the bonds without actually buying them.

ELECTRIC TRANSPORTATION STOCKS.—New England Transportation was dull yesterday and reacted somewhat from the price made for the stock at the close of the previous day. Early in the day as much as 8⅜ was bid for the stock, but the best bid at the close was 8¼, a net loss of five-eighths of 1 point. It seemed to be expected that Wednesday's sharp rise in New England Transportation would be followed by activity in the other electric transportation stocks, and yesterday morning there was some demand for these issues. New York Transportation sold up to 18½, an advance of over a point, on the purchase of a few hundred shares. After the early show of strength, all the transportation stocks became very dull, and the only one to end the day with a net gain was New York Transportation, which closed at 17½ bid, a net gain of one-half of 1 point.

NATIONAL TUBE common sold up to 46½ and closed with a fractional net gain at 46⅜ bid. The preferred stock closed unchanged at 98 bid.

UNION COPPER sold yesterday at 31¼ and 32, buyer 30, several hundred shares changing hands at these figures.

ELECTRIC BOAT.—After a period of marked dullness, during which the stocks of the Electric Boat Company, in common with many other issues, suffered heavy declines, principally to the lack of general demand, these issues have within the last two days become prominent on account of the sharp recoveries which the stocks have enjoyed. On buying apparently for the account of persons closely connected with the company, the common stock advanced to 22, and the preferred stock sold up to 40½, showing in each stock an advance of about 5 points over the recent low figures.

Closing quotations were as follows:

ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Gas Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Bay State Gas	1⅛	1¼
New Amsterdam	29¾	30
New Amsterdam pf	56	57½
New Amsterdam 5s, with interest	99	99½

Industrials.

American Agricultural Chemical	39½	40½
American Agricul. Chem. pf	78½	79½
American Bicycle	15¾	16¼
American Bicycle pf	60½	63⅝
American Woolen Goods	59	60
American Woolen Goods pf	25	25½
American Writing Paper pf	82	82½
Beet Sugar	90	92
Beet Sugar pf., ex div	91	93
Distilling Company of America	81	83
Distilling Company of America pf	13	13½
Electric Axle Light & Power	42	43
Electric Boat	5	5½
Electric Boat pf	22	25
Havana Commercial	42	42
Havana Commercial pf., ex div	24	27
International Pump	63	65
International Pump pf	22	24
National Gramophones	72	73
National Salt	67	68½
National Salt pf	45⅛	46
National Tube	77	80
National Tube pf	46¾	46⅜
Otis Elevator	98	99
Otis Elevator pf	33	34
Pittsburg Coal	91	93
Royal Baking Powder pf	100	102
Rubber Goods Mfg	98¼	99½
Rubber Goods Mfg. pf	25½	26½
Sloss-Sheffield	82	83
Sloss-Sheffield subs	41	42
Sloss-Sheffield pf	138	140
Standard Oil of New Jersey	79½	79¾
Union Steel & Chain	467	469
Union Steel & Chain pf	33	34
U. S. Pneumatic Horse Collar	73	75
	⅝	¾

Miscellaneous.

Amalgamated Copper	87	88
American Air Power	45⅞	50
American Cotton	45	50
Arizona Lead	⅜	50
Asphalt Company of America	9⅝	10¼
British Columbia Copper	17½	18½
Chicago & Alton subs	11¼	11½
Chicago & Alton 3s, (new,) w. i.	109	110
Electric Vehicle	93	96
Electric Vehicle pf	77	80
*Electro-Pneumatic, assessment pd	110	
Flemington Coal & Coke	1¾	2
General Carriage	29⅜	30
Illinois Transportation	30	33
*Markeen Copper	3	4
Mexican 5s	4½	8
New England Transportation	99	99½
New York Gas & Electric 4s	84½	85½
New York Gas & Electric 5s	90	91
New York Transportation	103	104
Pittsburg, Bessemer & Lake Erie	23	17½
St. Louis subs	23	23½
St. Louis common, when issued	137½	138½
St. Louis preferred, when issued	31	32
St. Louis 4s, when issued	92	93
Tennessee Copper	93½	94
Trust Company of America	16	17
*Union Copper	236	238
Virginia Coal, Iron & Coke	30	33
Whipsaw Copper	20	22
*Selling dollars per share. Par value, $10.	12⅝	13½

LESS ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Street Railways.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	230	235
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	104	105½
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	110	112
Broadway Surface 2d	115	117
Brooklyn City Railroad	105	106
Brooklyn, Bath. & West End 5s	241	243
Brooklyn Elevated bonds	103	104
Brook., Queens Co. & Suburban 5s	108	103½
Buffalo Street Railway stock	111	113
Buffalo Street Railway con	111	102
Central Park, N. & E. River	193	115
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	108	109
Chicago Union Traction	33	33½
Chicago Union Traction pf	81	83½
Columbus (Ohio) stock	108	110
Columbus (Ohio) con. 5s	114	116
Con. Traction of N. J. 5s	65	66
Eighth Avenue Railroad	112	113
Kings County Elevated 4s, (new)	400	
2d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av	91½	92½
2d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	78	82
2d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	116½	118
Nassau Electric 4s	89	91
Nassau Electric 5s	94	96
New Orleans Traction, (new)	114	115
New Orleans Traction pf., (new)	27½	28
Ninth Avenue Railroad	96	97½
North Jersey Street Railway	35	38
North Jersey Street Railway bonds	94	95
Orange & Passaic Valley bonds	103	104
Steinway Railway Co. 6 p. c. 1st	116	117
Second Avenue Railroad consols	120	121
Sixth Avenue Railroad	215	230
Syracuse Rapid Transit	12	18
Syracuse Rapid Trans. pf	25	35
Union Railway 1st 5s, (Huckleberry)	113	116
Union Railway stock	190	200
Union Traction, Providence	105	108
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	105	29
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf	103	105

Gas Companies.

Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	9	10
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	82	83
Central Union 5s, guaranteed	108½	106
Consolidated Gas of Newark	56	
Consolidated Gas of Newark bonds	105	106
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J	87½	89½
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	102	28½
Denver Gas	46	105
Denver Gas 5s	46	47½
Essex & Hudson Gas	89½	90½
Fort Wayne Gas	42	45
Fort Wayne Gas 6s	55	57
Indianapolis Gas	75	78
Indianapolis Gas bonds	110	115
Lafayette Gas Co	108½	
Lafayette Gas Co. 1st 6s	55	60
Logansport & Wabash Valley Gas	70	82
Logansport & Wabash Valley Gs	44	49
Mutual Gas of New York	66	68
Madison (Wis.) stock	260	300
New England Gas & Coke	81	83
New England Gas & Coke bonds	22	24
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	76½	77½
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con	110	113
N. Y. Suburban Gas Co. con	100	112
North Hudson L., H. & P. Co	102½	103¼
North Hud. L., H. & P. Co. 5s	55	56
Ohio & Indiana 1st 6s	107	109
Ohio & Indiana 1st 6s	44	49
St. Joseph (Mo.)	67	70
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	43	46
St. Paul Gas bonds	93	95
St. Paul Gas bonds	57	59
Standard Gas, New York	89	91
Standard Gas, New York, pf	111	115
Standard Gas 1st	130	138
Syracuse Gas stock	116	118
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 per cent. bonds	13	16
Western Gas	85	90
Western Gas 1st 5s, with interest	106	107¾

Ferry Companies.

Brooklyn Ferry	33	35
Brooklyn Ferry 5 p. c., with int	94½	94⅞
Hoboken Ferry (new)	61½	62
Hoboken Ferry con. 5s	98½	99½
Union Ferry	95	97
Union Ferry bonds	43½	45
	103	104

Industrials.

American Ginning	21	23
American Type Founders	54	55
Anderson Tobacco Company	10	12
Barney & Smith	18	22
Barney & Smith bonds	105	107
Consolidated Rubber Tire	18	21
Consolidated Rubber Tire pf	70	58
Crampe Shipyard	70	77
General Chemical	55	
General Chemical pf	97	100
Hudson River Telephone	110	115
Lorillard Company pf	114	115
Standard Coupler	35	40
Standard Coupler pf	5	8
Trenton Potteries	45	55
Trenton Potteries pf	25¾	27
Union Typewriter stock	111	113
Union Typewriter 1st pf	117	123
Union Typewriter 2d pf	108	110
Worthington Pump pf		

Miscellaneous.

American Bank Note	47	50
Central & South American Tel	114	116
Iron Steamboat	3	5
Iron Steamboat bonds	63	66
Louisville, Henderson & St. Louis	6	8
Louisville, Henderson & St. L. pf	18½	21

RAILWAY STATEMENTS.

The following railways reporting yesterday gross earnings for the second week in October showed increases:

Alabama Great Southern	$8,539
Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern	1,395
Chicago Great Western	25,837
Evansville and Indianapolis	1,782
Evansville and Terre Haute	5,089
Lake Erie and Western	3,591
Louisville and Nashville	8,636
Minneapolis and St. Louis	97,520
Ohio River	15,535
Peoria, Decatur and Evansville	7,400
Rio Grande Southern	818
St. Louis and San Francisco	354
Southern Railway	208
Toledo and Ohio Central	71,588
	46,362
Total increase 16 roads	$323,012
Increase previously reported	326,947
Total increase 30 roads	$649,959

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International and Great Northern	$15,300
Missouri, Kansas and Texas	33,506
St. Louis Southwestern	10,700
Total decrease 3 roads	$59,596
Decrease previously reported	21,078
Total decrease 4 roads	$80,564
Net increase	$569,375

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1899.	1898.	1897.
ALABAMA GREAT SOUTHERN—			
Mileage	310	310	310
2d week Oct	$45,007	$36,468	$34,752
From July 1	593,602	504,928	472,724
BALTIMORE & OHIO SOUTHWESTERN—			
Mileage	921	921	921
2d week Oct	153,438	152,043	145,839
From July 1	2,158,976	2,114,567	1,995,430
CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN—			
Mileage	930	930	930
2d week Oct	141,882	116,043	122,418
From July 1	1,987,327	1,681,722	1,636,161
EVANSVILLE & INDIANAPOLIS—			
Mileage	156	156	156
2d week Oct	8,709	7,927	7,812
From July 1	113,335	104,175	105,371
EVANSVILLE & TERRE HAUTE—			
Mileage	167	167	167
2d week Oct	31,481	26,392	26,494
From July 1	436,676	380,525	390,242
HOCKING VALLEY—			
Mileage	346	346	346
2d week Oct	84,886	56,528	
From July 1	1,163,761	788,162	
INTERNATIONAL & GREAT NORTHERN—			
Mileage	775	775	775
2d week Oct	110,429	125,729	96,793
From Jan. 1	3,074,104	2,897,296	1,079,163
IOWA CENTRAL—			
Mileage	509	509	509
2d week Oct	50,403	46,812	40,902
From July 1	757,181	644,137	547,585
LAKE ERIE & WESTERN—			
Mileage	725	725	725
2d week Oct	83,448	74,812	70,492
From Jan. 1	2,958,660	2,705,131	2,685,708
LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE—			
Mileage	2,988	2,988	2,985
2d week Oct	569,515	471,995	430,340
From July 1	7,879,249	6,577,819	6,294,328
MINNEAPOLIS & ST. LOUIS—			
Mileage	507	366	366
2d week Oct	69,205	53,670	60,329
From July 1	881,563	674,820	712,447
MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS—			
Mileage	2,197	2,197	2,197
2d week Oct	317,738	351,244	290,804
From July 1	3,951,238	3,599,615	3,647,241
OHIO RIVER—			
Mileage	224	224	224
2d week Oct	29,553	22,153	23,830
From Jan. 1	893,344	751,011	747,440
PEORIA, DECATUR & EVANSVILLE—			
Mileage	331	331	331
2d week Oct	20,115	19,297	17,846
From Jan. 1	678,388	635,223	727,712
RIO GRANDE SOUTHERN—			
Mileage	189	180	180
2d week Oct	9,268	8,914	7,485
From July 1	147,605	145,352	109,583
ST. LOUIS & SAN FRANCISCO—			
Mileage	1,385	1,282	1,162
2d week Oct	163,099	162,882	164,554
From July 1	2,304,709	1,987,604	2,221,087
ST. LOUIS SOUTHWESTERN—			
Mileage	1,223	1,223	1,223
2d week Oct	132,100	142,800	79,100
From July 1	1,680,443	1,593,506	1,551,614
SOUTHERN RAILWAY—			
Mileage	5,974	5,968	5,255
2d week Oct	657,152	585,564	478,127
From July 1	8,660,018	7,832,128	6,744,543
TOLEDO & OHIO CENTRAL—			
Mileage	371	371	371
2d week Oct	83,443	37,081	38,391
From July 1	650,482	539,057	464,963

FULTON STREET FERRY COMPANY for the quarter ended June 30—

	1899.	1898.	Decrease.
Gross earnings	1,491	33,096	1,605
Op. expenses	9,588	7,838	*1,750
Net earnings	1,903	5,258	3,355
Other income	64		*1
Total income	1,967	5,321	3,354
Charges	5,439	5,496	55
Deficit	3,743	175	*3,298

NEW YORK & QUEENS COUNTY for the year ended June 30—

	1899.	1898.	1897.
Gross earnings	422,545	408,940	404,458
Op. expenses	242,922	251,277	232,497
Net earnings	179,623	157,672	172,651
Other income	3,850	28,897	69,543
Total income	183,473	186,479	241,594
Charges	131,283	254,844	216,945
Surplus	52,190	*68,365	25,649

TENNESSEE, COAL, IRON & RAILROAD for September—

	1899.	1898.	Increase.
Net earnings	217,783	53,324	62,019
Charges	46,563	47,479	47,777
Surplus	171,220	5,845	14,242
From Jan. 1—			
Net earnings	1,013,499	571,902	420,239
Charges	410,067	427,311	429,943
Surplus	604,020	144,591	*9,,54

TROY CITY RAILWAY for the quarter ended Sept. 30—

	1899.	1898.	Increase.
Gross earnings	162,082	149,782	12,300
Op. expenses	84,222	74,438	9,784
Net earnings	77,860	75,344	2,516
Int., rent & taxes	34,690	35,218	*528
Surplus	43,170	40,126	3,044

TWENTY-EIGHTH AND TWENTY-NINTH STREETS CROSSTOWN RAILROAD for the quarter ended June 30—

	1899.	1898.	Increase.
Gross earnings	35,711	32,219	3,402
Op. expenses	21,883	14,564	6,819
Net earnings	14,328	17,685	*2,357
Other income	63	63	
Total income	14,391	17,748	*3,317
Charges	20,711	20,556	155
*Decrease	6,320	2,808	3,512

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1891	100¼	...
3s, r., 1918	107⅜	107⅝
3s, c., 1918	108¼	108⅝
3s, 1918, reg.	108½	108¾
4s, r., 1907	111¼	111½
4s, c., 1907	112	113
4s, r., 1925	128⅜	129¼
4s, c., 1925	128¾	130¼
5s, r., 1904	110¾	111
5s, c., 1904	111½	112
D. C. 3-65s, 117		
Alb. & Sus. 195		
Am. Coal	125	
Am. Ice pf	77½	78½
Am. C. O. pf.	95	95½
Am. D. Tel.	23½	31
Am. Exp	148	150
Am. M. Co.	13	14
Am. Sp. Mfg.	4	4½
Am. Sp. Mfg. pf.	20	27
A. S. R. pf.	117	117½
Bost. A. L. pf.	106½	
B., R. & P.	39	42
B., R. & P. pf.	78	95
B. C. R. & N.	110	
Chi. & E. Ill. pf.	2	
C. G. W. pf.	12⅞	14⅜
C. B. & Q.	40½	42
C. T. & T.	13	14
C., L. & W.	10¼	12¼
C., L. & W. pf.	38	39
C. & C. P.	88	
C. & I.	2	3½
C. F. & I. pf.	122	123
Com. Cable	179	
Consol. Coal	50	
D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	16¾	20
D. S. S. & A.	4¼	5½
D. S. S. & A. pf.	12¾	14¾
Eighth Av.	400	
E. T. & T.	115	116
Ev. & T. H. 42	43	
Ev. & T. H. pf.	90	94
G., C. & S. F.	21½	25
Gluc. S. pf.	104	108
Ill. Cent.	102	
Int. Silver	11¼	12
Iowa Cent.	13¼	13⅝
Iowa C. pf.	56½	57
Joliet & Chi.	75	
Kan. & M.	10	11
K. & D. M.	3⅝	4½
K. & D. M. pf.	18	20
Knick. Ice	40	45
Knick. Ice pf.	77	85
L. E. & W.	18	19
L. E. & W. pf.	80½	80½
Lake Shore	203	205
Long Island	50	60
Mah. C. R.	150	
M. C. R. pf.	103	
Man. Beach	10	20
Md. Coal pf.	65	75
M. W. S. El.		
Met. Con. Chi.	23½	25
M. W. S. El. pf.	72¼	73
Mich. Cent.	110	115
M. & St. L.	3	3
2d pf.	50	50
N. Y. & N. E.	95	95½
New Jersey Central	120	95
New York Air Brake	150	119
New York Central	150	150
N. Y., C. & St. L.	135⅝	136⅜
N. Y., Ont. & West	74½	74½
Norfolk & Western	24⅜	24¾
Norfolk & West. pf.	24⅝	25
North American	70	68¾
Northern Pacific	68¾	69¼
Northern Pacific pf.	53⅛	54⅜
Or. R. & N. pf.	75	75½
Pacific Mail	77	76¾
Pennsylvania R. R.	39¼	39½
People's Gas, Chicago	111¾	113
Pressed Steel Car	112¾	112¾
Pressed Steel Car pf.	57½	57½
Pitts. & West. pf.	80½	80¾
Pitts. & W. pf. t. r.	16½	16½
Pull. Pal. Car Co.	17	17
Reading 1st pf.	199	201½
Reading 2d pf.	58½	58¾
Republic Iron & Steel	32½	32⅝
Rep. Iron & Steel pf.	26⅜	26⅝
St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	70½	70½
St. L. & San Fran.	16¼	16½
St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	11¼	11½
St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	71	71
St. Louis Southw.	36	36
St. Louis Southw. pf.	32½	32⅝
Southern Pacific	37⅞	38¼
Southern Railway	11⅝	12¼
Southern Railway pf.	52⅜	53⅜
Tenn. Coal & Iron	116¼	118¼
Texas Pacific	18¼	18⅝
Third Avenue	137	140
Twin City R. T. pf.	137	137
Union Bag & Paper pf.	70⅜	70⅝
Union Pacific	44¼	44¼
Union Pacific pf.	76⅝	77
United States Leather	11½	11⅝
U. S. Leather pf.	77	77⅜
United States Rubber	45¼	45½
Wabash pf.	7¼	7⅜
Wabash pf. new	21¼	21⅜
Wells-Fargo Express	135	135
Western Union Tel.	88¼	88¾
Wheeling & Lake Erie	11	11¼
Wheel. & L. E. 2d pf.	31	31
Wis. Central, new	16½	16¾
Wis. Central pf., new	53⅜	53⅝

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 57½@59. There were no sales.

Bar silver in London was quoted at 26⅝ per ounce, and in New York at 57⅝c. Mexican dollars at 47c.

On the Stock Exchange 1,200 shares of Phoenix at .17@.14@.15.

On the Consolidated Exchange 2,000 shares of Alamo sold at .10, 100 Alice at .65, 500 Creede and Cripple Creek at .10, 100 Consolidated California and Virginia at 1.55, 300 Isabella at .92, 100 Mollie Gibson at .24, 1,000 Pharmacist at .07, 500 Phoenix at .16, 500 Syndicate at .07, 1,000 Utah at .13, and 500 Yellow Jacket at .28.

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Closing quotations for mining stocks on the Consolidated and Industrial Exchanges were as follows:

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Alice	.50	Quicksilver	1.50
Adams Consol	.07	Quicksilver pf	6.50
Belcher	.10	Savage	.20
Best & Belcher	.25	Sierra Nevada	.56
Bodie	1.50	Standard	2.90
Bruns. Consol	.28	Small Hopes	1.05
Caledonia B. H	.50	Union Consol	.30
Chollar	.28	Utah	.10
Crown Point	.12	Victor	.10
Con. Cal. & Va	1.50	Yellow Jacket	1.00
Com. T. Co. stock	.03	Argentum Juanita	.25
Com. T. Co. bonds	.03	Alamo	.24
Com. T. Co. scrip	.06	Anaconda	.09
Crescent	.15	Cripple Creek Cons	.15
Catalpa	.20	Creede & Crip. Creek	.10
Dunkin	.08	Croesus	.01
Deadwood Terra	.79	Golden Fleece	.25
Eureka Consol	.25	Isabella	.25
Father De Smet	.50	Mollie Gibson	.88
Gould & Curry	.30	Mount Rosa	.24
Hale & Norcross	.25	Pharmacist	.06
Homestake	.65.00	Portland	.06
Horn Silver	1.20	Specimen	2.25
Iron Silver	.72	Union	.05
Julia Consolidated	.02	Work	.30
Kingston & Pemb	.18	Damon	.31
La Crosse	.16	Elkton	.27
Leadville Con	.18	Findlay	.16
Little Chief	.19	Garfield	.17
Mexican	.25	Jackpot	.17
Moulton	.35	Pammeal	.65
Ontario	7.50	Tornado	.30
Ophir	.75	Key Rock, No. 2	.46
Occidental	.14	Ala. Fdy. No. 2	.18
Plymouth	.08	Ala. Fdy. No. 3	.16
Phoenix G. M. Co	.15	Ala. Fdy. No. 4	.15½
Potosi	.40	Grey Forge	.15½

INDUSTRIAL EXCHANGE.

Ariz. Cop. S. Co	17.75	Copper Rock	.00½
Burt Gold	.10	Elkton	1.17
Gold Magnet	.006	Gold Coin Cr. Ck	2.20
Good Samaritan	.10	Gar. Con	.17½
Gregory Gold	.10	Golden Fleece	.27½
Gilpin & Lincoln	.45	Izabella	.91
High Five	.50	Jefferson	.08
Jennie Blanche	.62½	Justine	.00½
Lemon G. M. Co	.40	Little Gem	.00½
Morenci Cop. com	3.25	Mollie Gibson	.27
Morenci Cop. pf	1.77	Mount Rosa	.40
Pilgrim	.005	Old Gold	.01
Rocky Mountain	.01	Portland	.31
Alamo	.10	Sentinel	2.31
Anaconda	.44⅜	Sup. & B. Cop	.00½
Atchoria	.71	Union Gold	.05
Cr. Ck. Con	.15⅞	Work	.31½
Cannon Ball	.00¼	Rosario Honduras	5.00

Notes of the Exchanges.

The Coffee Exchange enjoyed a rather more active market yesterday than on the previous day. Prices were reasonably firm. On the Cotton Exchange trading was exceptionally brisk, and the market was both erratic and weak. Buying and selling orders were both strong, and it is estimated that some 500,000 bales changed hands. The market opened up about 5 points, and later took a ten-point drop, without enjoying a rally. The decline was taken by some as an evidence of selling to realize. March sustained a net loss of 8 or 9 points.

Trust Company Changes.

The North American Trust Company, which was one of the first financial institutions to send representatives to Cuba after the Spanish evacuation, and now has branches at Havana, Santiago, and Cienfuegos, is to open branches at Matanzas, Cardenas, and Manzanillo. President Alvah Trowbridge will leave here for Cuba in a fortnight to superintend the task. The Merchants' Trust Company, recently organized, will be located in Broadway, in the centre of the wholesale dry goods district, and will be mainly devoted to mercantile interests.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Thursday, Oct. 19, 1899.

Closing. Bid.	Closing. Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
114	117	10	Adams Express	117½	117½	117½	117¼	...
16	16¼	1,300	Am. Car & Foundry	15⅞	16¼	15⅞	16¼	+ ⅜
61¾	62¼	1,200	Am. Car & Found. pf.	61⅝	62¾	61¾	62¾	+ ⅞
35¼	36	244	American Ice	36	36	36	36	+ 1¼
44½	44⅝	2,300	American Cotton Oil	44¼	44⅞	44¼	44¼	+ ½
11⅜	12¼	1,200	American Cotton Oil pf	12¼	12⅝	12	12½	+ ½
53½	54	1,060	American Linseed	53⅛	53⅞	53⅛	53⅝	+ ½
96	97	450	Am. Linseed pf	97	97	97	97	+ 1
36	36½	700	Am. Malting Co. pf	36	36¾	36	36¼	+ ¼
86½	87¼	1,050	Am. Smelt. & Ref	57	57	56½	57	+ ¼
50⅜	51	6,000	Am. Smelt. & Ref. pf	36¼	36¾	36	36	+ ¼
95½	96	700	American Steel & Wire	87¼	87⅝	87	87	+ ¼
144⅞	145	48,100	Am. Steel & Wire pf	51½	51⅝	50½	50⅝	− ¾
42½	42¾	700	Am. Sugar Ref. Co	92	96¼	96	96	− ¾
84½	85	100	American Steel Hoop	145¾	147⅛	144¾	144⅞	− ⅞
97½	100	200	Am. Steel Hoop pf	42⅞	43	42⅞	43	+ ⅛
37	37¼	240	Am. Tel. & Cable Co	85	85	85	85	...
85¼	85½	115	American Tin Plate	99	99	98¼	98¼	− ½
120	120½	13,200	American Tin Plate pf	37½	37¼	37¼	37½	...
48⅛	48¼	2,250	American Tobacco	85½	85½	85½	85½	...

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Seventh Avenue Corner Sold for Improvement—Other Dealings and Auction Sales.

Leopold Well has sold for Edward Oppenheimer and Hirsh Brothers to E. Bloch the northwest corner of Seventh Avenue and One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, a plot 100.11 by 100, on which the buyer will erect a seven-story apartment house.

Horace S. Ely & Co. have sold for James Brown Potter to William E. Finn the five four-story brownstone-front dwellings, 111, 113, 138, 149, and 151 West Sixty-fourth Street, having 18 and 20 foot frontages.

H. B. Sire denied yesterday a report that he had sold the Bennett Building, at Nassau and Fulton Streets.

It is reported that Joseph Coar has sold for improvement 231 and 233 Bowery, opposite Prince Street, a plot 51 by 177.

Post & Reese have sold for a client the four-story brownstone-front dwelling 18 East Thirty-seventh Street, 23 by 98.9.

Polstein & Felnberg have sold to Abraham Wise for $75,000 cash the new six-story four-family tenement 241 and 243 Rivington Street, 40 by 70.

Henry Marks has sold for Mrs. Margaret Munn the three-story brownstone-front dwelling 360 West One Hundred and Twentieth Street, 16 by 52 by 100.

Lowndes & Mehlick have sold for Gustav Gluick to Emilie Mehlick for $24,500 the dwelling 1,412 Madison Avenue.

E. P. Floyd-Jones, as executor, has leased through L. J. Phillips & Co. to the foreign express and export house Davies, Turner & Co. for five years the building 24 Whitehall Street.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Trinity Building Salesroom resulted as follows:

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

32, 34, and 36 Fourth Street, William's Bridge, each 25 by 114, three two-story frame dwellings; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Mary E. Henderson.....$10,200

By James L. Wells.

899 East Fifty-second Street, 19.9 by 72 and irregular, three-story stone-front tenement; foreclosure sale, to the defendant, Jacob Pfeiffer..... 9,750

By Herbert A. Sherman.

114 West Twenty-ninth Street, 20 by 98.9, four-story brick tenement, with stores; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Eliza J. Cox..... 18,200

By Richard V. Harnett & Co.

226 West One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, 25 by 100.11, five-story brick flat; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Thomas Brady..... 8,175

By Peter F. Meyer & Co.

414 West Forty-sixth Street, 25 by 100.5, four-story brick building, with three-story frame building at the rear; executor's sale, to Thomas Farrell..... 17,300

1,985 Clinton Avenue, 25 by 100, two-story frame dwelling; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, William H. Birkmire.. 3,600

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway, unless otherwise specified:

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, George H. Hart, referee, 207 West Fourteenth Street, north side, 75 feet west of Seventh Avenue, 25 by 90, four-story stone-front tenement, with store. Due on judgment, $26,802.

On the premises, at 10:30 A. M., by the referee, Frederick W. Clark, foreclosure sale, Barker Avenue, west side, 250 feet north of Elizabeth Street, 50 by 125, vacant. Due on judgment, $1,754.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

One Hundred and Sixty-eighth Street, south side, 89 feet east of Union Avenue, for five three-story frame tenements, 20.6 by 58; William Robitzek of 1,333 Prospect Avenue, owner; L. C. Vanacek of 3,269 Third Avenue, architect; cost, $30,000.

Seventy-ninth Street, northwest corner of West End Avenue, for a seven-story brick and stone flat, 102.2 by 95; A. D. Hyde of 308 West Fifty-first Street, owner; C. Steinmetz of 60 Liberty Street, architect; cost, $225,000

Prospect Avenue, east side, 105.6 feet north of Freeman Street, for two two-story brick and frame dwellings, 21 by 42; C. H. Thornton of 571 East One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, owner; W. C. Dickerson, architect; cost, $10,000.

Prospect Avenue, east side, 156 feet north of Freeman Street, for two two-story brick and frame dwellings, 21 by 56; C. H. Thornton, owner; W. C. Dickerson, architect; cost, $10,000.

No. 24 East Twenty-second Street, for an eight-story brick store, offices and lofts, 25 by 88; W. H. Stearns of 156 Fifth Avenue, owner; C. A. Rich, architect; cost, $85,000.

Seventy-fourth Street, south side, 150 feet west of Avenue A, for two six-story and basement brick flats, with stores, 25 by 90.6; Joseph Bedford Steiss of Bedford Street, owner; Moore & Landsiedel, architects; cost, $75,000.

One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, north side, 120.3 feet east of Morris Avenue, for two five-story brick flats, with stores, 25 by 60.6; R. Avalone of 457 East One Hundred and Fifty-first Street, owner; Moore & Landsiedel, architects; cost, $38,000.

Anthony Avenue, west side, 190 feet south of Garfield Street, for a two-and-a-half-story frame dwelling, 24.6 by 24; Mrs. A. Magri of 748 Summit Street, owner; F. D. Miller, architect; cost, $1,200.

Lexington Avenue, southwest corner of Thirty-first Street, for a five-story brick tenement, 19.9 by 58.10 and 64; Isaac Davidson of 136 East Eighty-second Street, owner; S. B. Ogden & Co., architects; cost, $7,500.

Sputyten Duyvil Parkway, southwest corner of Two Hundred and Thirtieth Street, for a one-and-a-half-story frame stable, 26 by 18; J. A. Berrian, premises, owner; S. L. Berrian, architect; cost, $800.

Alterations.

No. 7 West Twenty-eighth Street, to a five-story brick dwelling and store; Christian Klackner, premises, owner; J. H. Vorbach of 160 Fifth Avenue, architect; cost, $500.

No. 508 West One Hundred and Eighty-fifth Street, to a two-story frame dwelling; Julia E. Struthers, premises, owner; Ward Cunningham, architect; cost, $500.

Nos. 195 and 197 Franklin Street, to a five-story brick warehouse; estate of J. Holmes and G. H. Coutts of 15 Beekman Street, owners; G. B. White, architect; cost, $1,300.

No. 92 to 98 Cliff Street, to two six-story brick store and loft buildings; Joseph Hecht, owner; G. M. Walgrove of 42 East Twenty-third Street, architect; cost, $3,000.

Twenty-ninth Street, northwest corner of Lexington Avenue, to a four-story brick dwelling and store; Joseph Moussaieff of 1,179 East Thirty-first Street, owner; L. Berger & Co. of 141 Broadway, architects; cost, $8,000.

Cauldwell Avenue, northwest corner of Cedar Place, to a three-story frame dwelling; William H. Ebeling, Jr., premises, owner; S. J. Best of 816 Eagle Avenue, architect and builder; cost, $500.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Thursday, Oct. 19.

ALLEN ST, 57, w s, 25x87.6; Gesine Reincke to Harris Goldberg..... $1

AUDUBON AV, nwc, 161.10 n 181st St, 18x50; Thomas J. Larkin to Marcus Nathan..... 100

BARETTO ST, w s, at s e s of Intervale Av, 95.4x34.11x27x97.11; James Monahan to Jacob Weill..... 2,100

BLEECKER ST, 146, 25x125; George C. Guion, executor, to Frances Guion and another..... 30,200

BOULEVARD, 105, and 65th St, 68 West; Anna M. Fischer and another to John Gerken..... 1,000

BOULEVARD, n e corner of 112th St, 100.11x125; Samuel Steinmetz to Thomas Frazier..... 1

BRONX RIVER PLACE, n w s, Lot 386, map of Washingtonville, 26.2x190x—x 193.6; Bronx River Place, n w s, Lots 396 and 397, Gores AK, and AL, map of Washingtonville; Charles H. Archer to Benjamin De F. Curtiss..... 22,000

BRONX TERRACE, part of gore Lot 105, map of Wakefield; Mary G. Malloy to John H. Malloy..... 1

CENTRAL AV, w s, 100 ft n of Evelyn Place, 25x100; George Scherrer to Mary Scherrer..... 1,825

CRESTON AV, e s, 124 ft n of 184th St, 150x100; Creston Av, e s, 274 ft n of 184th St, 125x100; Ryer Av, w s, 344 ft n of 184th St, 30x100; 3d Av, e s, 251.11 ft s of 174th St, 75x90; Wendover Av, s s, 100 ft e of 3d Av, 75x131x75x132.5; Simon Rose and others to P. J. H. Whittaker.. 1

CRESTON AV, e s, 124 ft n of 184th St, 150x100; Creston Av, e s, 274 ft n of 184th St, 125x100; Ryer Av, w s, 344 ft n of 184th St, 30x100; Ida Maxson to Percival J. H. Whittaker..... 100

CRESTON AV, e s, 124 ft n of 184th St, 150x100; Creston Av, e s, 274 ft n of 184th St, 125x100; Ryer Av, w s, 344 ft n of 184th St, 30x100; Louis Cohen to Percival J. H. Whittaker..... 100

HULL AV, w s, 250 ft s of Scott Av, 50x110; George Donnelly to Henry L. Meinz..... 1

LOTS 71 and 72, map of William's Bridge; Isaac F. Russell, referee, to William C. Arnold and others..... 500

MADISON AV, 645, e s, 25x90; Richard Collins and another to John J. Buckley.. 1

MERCER ST, 141, and Pearl St, 551, and Broadway, 645, all, and Water St, 212 and 214, and 815 Broadway, ½ part; Cornelius V. S. Roosevelt to James I. Roosevelt..... 1

MOTT AV, e s, 742.2 ft s of 144th St, new line, 25x147.4x25.6x142.2; Mary E. Robinson to M. B. Houpt & Son, (confirmation deed,) Q. Co..... 1

NEW HAVEN RAILROAD AV, s e s, 150 ft s w of Union Av, 50x100; John O'Neill to Mary O'Neill..... 200

NORTH CHESTNUT DRIVE, s s, Lot 106, amended map of Bronxwood Park, 40x100; Joseph Damiano to James A. Glover. 1

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 82, e s, 66 ft n of 80th St, 20.3x94.6x20x97.9; the Riverside Building Company to George R. Schieffelin..... 1

ST. NICHOLAS AV, e s, 29.6 ft s of 124th St, 118.6x110.8x irregular; James Rozell to Levi C. Weir and others..... 90,000

WASHINGTON AV, s s, 200 ft w of Main St, 100x100, City Island; Jane A. Dickie to Laura H. Sanial..... 4,500

WENDOVER AV, s s, 100 ft e of 3d Av, 75x131x75x132.5; Betsy Alpert to Percival J. H. Whittaker..... 100

WENDOVER AV, s s, 100 ft e of 3d Av, 75x131x75x132.5; Solomon Rose to Percival J. H. Whittaker..... 100

WESTCHESTER AV, e s, at w s of Wales Av, 88.7x83.5x55.6 to Wales Av x112.7; Simon Danzig and another to Michael Davis..... 1

WEST END AV, n w corner of 92d St, 75.8x100; George R. Schieffelin to the Riverside Building Company..... 1

WILLARD AV, n s, 121.1 ft w of Bronx River Road, 25x100, and Willard Av, n s, 96.1 ft w of Bronx River Road, 25x100; Mary Clark to Ellen Archer..... 1

3D AV, e s, 175.11 ft s of 174th St, 75x90; Kate Levine to Percival J. H. Whittaker..... 100

3D AV, e s, 176.11 ft s of 174th St, 75x90; Isaac Landsberg to Percival J. H. Whittaker..... 100

3D AV, e s, 59.11 ft s of 100th St, 17x110; 3d Av, e s, 76.11 ft s of 106th St, 24x110; Benjamin F. Tuthill to Jeremiah Pangburn..... 4,585

3D AV, at junction of Franklin Av, 56.6x78 to Franklin Av, widened, x s w 71x w 31.2; M. M. Clelland Milnor, referee, to William Rankin..... 14,200

5TH ST, n s, 298.11 ft e of Green Lane, 25x100; 5th St, n s, 348.11 ft e of Green Lane, 25x100; Isaac Hessberg to Thomas Arnow..... Exchange

6TH AV, n e s, Lot 284, map of Wakefield, 50x114; Generosa Ceburre to James A. Glover..... 1

6TH ST, n s, 205 ft from 4th Av, 50x114, Wakefield; Libretto Giantincasco to James A. Glover..... 1

6TH ST, s s, e ½ of Lot 958, map of Wakefield, 50x114; the Emanuel Baptist Church of Olirville to George W. Springer..... 1,200

13TH ST, n s, 120.4 ft w of Avenue B, 24.8x103.3x25x irregular; Harris Goldberg to Gesine Reinecke..... 1

142TH ST, n s, west part of Lot 896, map of Wakefield, 25x114; Jacob Brand to James A. Glover..... 1

17TH ST, 327 West, 24.8x92; Charles A. E. Krafft to Benedict A. Klein, ¼ part.

17TH ST, 327 West, 24.8x92; Caroline M. Kirchert and others, by guardian, to Benedict A. Klein..... 5,467

22D ST, 159 West, 21.10x98.9; James E. North to Frederick W. Marks..... 1

27TH ST, s s, 140 ft w of 2d Av, 20x98.9; Kate E. Bayldon and another to Charles H. Duffy..... 1

44TH ST, 124 West, 18.9x100.4; Henry L. Herbert to Florence V. Ryder and another..... 1

44TH ST, 124 West, 18.9x100.4; Florence V. Ryder and another to Teresa Herterich..... 1

70TH ST, n s, 125 ft w of 8th Av, 25x100.5; Amelia N. Dunlap to John H. Hull..... 30,000

87TH ST, 350 West, 20x100.8; Andrew S. Fraser to Alicia V. La Bau..... 1

91ST ST, s s, 286.2 ft e of 5th Av, 20.6x100.8; Grant Notman to Andrew Carnegie and wife (rerecorded)..... 1

92D ST, n s, 200 ft w of West End Av, 200 to Riverside Drive x61.7x203.11x55.7; George R. Schieffelin to the Riverside Building Company..... 1

92D ST, s s, 175 ft w of West End Av, 75x110.5, to old lane x76x114.5, with lane; George R. Schieffelin to the Riverside Building Company..... 1

92D ST, s s, 250 ft w of West End Av, 25x100.1 to old lane x 25.1x110.5 with lane; George R. Schieffelin to the Riverside Building Company..... 1

92D ST, s s, 250 ft w of West End Av, 25x100.1x25x110.5, with lane; Helen M. del Garcia and others to the Riverside Building Company..... 1

92D ST, s s, 125 ft w of West End Av, 50x114.6x50.1x117.1; Helen M. del Garcia and others to the Riverside Building Company..... 1

92D ST, n s, 200 ft w of West End Av, 200 ft to drive x61.7x203.11x55.7; Helen M. del Garcia and others to the Riverside Building Company..... 1

104TH ST, 220 East; Edward B. La Fetra, referee, to John H. Ives..... 6,650

105TH ST, n s, 200 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 75x100.11; Robert T. Bellchambers to Rose H. Bellchambers..... 1

106TH ST, 60 East, 25x100.11; Catharine Ewest to George Schaefer..... 1

112TH ST, n s, 175 ft e of 7th Av, 20x100.11; Melissa R. Holmes to John C. Schawe..... 1

117TH ST, 338 East, 25x100.11; Nathan Mayer to Marla R. Dellaglio..... 15,400

119TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of 1st Av, 25x100; Oscar Smith and others to Charles Riley..... 164

119TH ST, n s, 200 ft e of 5th Av, 2x102.6 x19x100.10; Owen Smith and others to Charles Riley..... 2,786

121ST ST, s s, 142.2 ft e of Columbus Av, 27.8x100.11; William G. Davies, referee, to Edmund E. Murphy, executor.. 20,000

125TH ST, n s, at s s of Manhattan St, runs w 210.6x n e 97.10 to Manhattan St x s e 179.7; William H. Scott to Thomas Berkeley..... 1

142D ST, s w corner of Hamilton Place, 53.4x89.11x15.2x97.8; Patrick H. Lynch to Nelson J. Ferris..... 1

Recorded Leases.

HOFF, Wilhelmina, to John J. Sweeney; 23d St, 218 West, 5 years..... $1,600

KROPF, Georgeanna, to William H. Rurode; Lexington Av, 41, n e corner of 24th St, 5 years..... 5,500

SCHAAL, Jacob, to Hyman Green; Suffolk St, 14, 4 years..... 2,650

SCHLANGER, Max, to Joseph Tettelbaum; Canal St, 315, 3 years..... 1,500

SIMON, Louise, executrix and trustee, to William J. Ryan and another; 8th Av, 352, 10 years..... 2,000

Recorded Mortgages.

ARONOWITZ, Pauline, to Charles E. Murtagh and another; 23 and 25 Goerck St, ½ year..... $2,325

BERKELEY, Thomas, to Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States; Manhattan St, s s, at n s of 125th St, 3 years..... 25,000

BICKARD, Samuel H., to George Ehret; 40 East Houston St, saloon lease, demand..... 4,250

BONAGUR, Vincent, to Grace F. Dundon, guardian, &c.; Washington Av, w s, widened, 218.10 ft n of 166th St, 3 years. 13,000

BRAUN, Ignatz, to Isaac and Max S. Boehm; Washington Av, widened, w s, 218.10 ft n of 166th St, demand..... 2,500

BRAUN, Ignatz, to Lena E. Brann; Stanton St, n s, 25 ft w of Columbia St, 4 years..... 5,000

BUCKLEY, John J., to Richard and Minturn Collins; 645 Madison Av, 1 year.... 21,000

CALLAGHAN, Mary, to Isidore Jackson; 11th St, n s, 150 ft e of 10th Av, 1 year. 9,000

CANAVAN, Mary A. and Patrick T., to Frank B. Colton; 10th Av, e s, 25 ft n of 185th St, 2 years..... 1,000

COLLINS, Caroline and Julia F., to William Kervan; 94th St, s s, 286.3 ft w of Central Park West, 3 years..... 2,000

CONSTANTIAN, Raphael, to Elizabeth Stancliffe; 2,283 Bathgate Av; also Bathgate Av, s w corner of 183d St, ½ year.. 1,100

DAVIS, Michael, to Simon Danzig and another; Westchester Av, e s, at w s of Wales Av, 2 years..... 18,000

DELLAGLIO, Maria R., to Nathan Mayer; 338 East 117th St, 2 years..... 2,900

DUVERNOY, Louise C., to Alice Maddock; Craven St, n e corner of Dawson St, 1 year..... 6,000

EGAN, Peter J., to Bernheimer & Schmid; 114 Amsterdam Av, s w corner of 65th St, saloon lease, demand..... 3,500

EMBREE, Elizabeth M., to William H. Payne; Fairmount Place, s s, 372.9 ft w of Mamaron Av, 3 years..... 2,000

FERRIS, Nelson J., to the Irving Savings Institution; 142d St, s w corner of Hamilton Place, 1 year..... 55,000

FLOYD, Steve W., to Bernheimer & Schmid; 2,776 Broadway, saloon lease, demand..... 2,700

GERKEN, John, to the Manhattan Life Insurance Company; 108 Boulevard and 68 West 65th St, 3 years..... 60,000

GOLDBERG, Harris, to Simon Adler and another; 57 Allen St, 1 year..... 1,000

GOLDSTEIN, Joseph, to Laura A. Delano; 1,321 Avenue A, 3 years..... 13,000

GOODMAN, Urry, to Sarah and Maria S. Heiser, Jr.; 26 Rutgers St, 5 years..... 28,000

GRANFRANCESCO, Liberato, to Filomena Apolo; 6th St, n s, 205 ft w of 1st Av, Bronx, 1 year..... 1,000

GREACEN, Robert F., to Jane Reid; Amsterdam Av, w s; 99.11 ft s of 160th St, due..... 1,500

GREEN, Morris, to Alfred Jaretzki; Jefferson St, 52, 3 years..... 3,000

GREEN, Morris, to Georgiana C. Stone; Jefferson St, 52, 5 years..... 27,000

GUION, Frances and Martha, to George C. Guion, executor, &c.; 146 Bleecker St, 10 years..... 22,000

KLINGLER, Elizabetha and Simon, to Louisa M. Aukamp; 230 Chrystie St, 5 years..... 20,000

KOCH, Fritz, to George Ehret; 220 St. Nicholas Av, saloon lease, demand..... 5,000

LILLIENDAHL, John G. R., to Anna S. Finck; 131st St, n s, 125 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 1 year..... 2,000

MOLONEY, Thomas, to the City Mortgage Company; West End Av, n w corner of 96th St, 1 year..... 2,000

MOORE, Elizabeth, to Edwin Shuttleworth; 116th St, n s, 100 ft e of Morningside Av, ½ year..... 4,000

MORRISSEY, John, and Morris Cohen to Elizabeth B. Vanderpoel; Madison St, s s, between Catharine and Market Sts, 5 years..... 25,000

MURRAY, Meredith J., to Anna R. De Blois, executor, &c.; 2,058 La Fontaine Av, 3 years..... 3,000

MURRAY, Meredith J., to Anna R. De Blois, executor, &c.; 2,056 La Fontaine Av, 3 years..... 3,000

ROSENBERG, Yosta, to the Mutual Life Insurance Company; 189 Lexington Av, 3 years..... 6,000

SANIEL, Laura H. and Charles L., to Mary L. Horton; Washington Av, s s, 99 ft of Main St, 5 years..... 3,000

SANDY, Edward J., to Thomas Shea; Lot 228, map of Van Nest Park, 24th Ward, 1 year..... 200

SMITH, Pierre J., to Charles Schipper; 74th St, n s, 380 ft w of Columbus Av, 1 year..... 10,000

STRONCZER, Emma and Stephen, to Louis B. Hasbrouck; 118th St, n s, 416.3 ft e of Pleasant Av, 2 years..... 2,000

THE RIVERSIDE BUILDING COMPANY to Harry S. Shepard; 83d St, s s, 42 ft e of Riverside Drive; Riverside Drive, e s, 42.10 ft s of 83d St; Riverside Drive, e s, 122 ft s of 83d St, 1 year..... 6,000

THE RIVERSIDE BUILDING COMPANY to George R. Schieffelin; 92d St, n s, 200 ft w of West End Av, ½ part, 1 year.... 40,000

THE RIVERSIDE BUILDING COMPANY to George R. Schieffelin; 92d St, s s, 175 ft w of West End Av, 1 year..... 60,000

THE RIVERSIDE BUILDING COMPANY to Helen M. del Garcia and others; West End Av, s w corner of 92d St, 1 year..... 90,000

THE RIVERSIDE BUILDING COMPANY to Helen M. del Garcia and others; 92d St, s s, 125 ft w of West End Av, 1 year. 35,000

THE RIVERSIDE BUILDING COMPANY to George R. Schieffelin; 92d St, s s, 250 ft w of West End Av, 1 year..... 10,000

THE RIVERSIDE BUILDING COMPANY to George R. Schieffelin; West End Av, n w corner of 92d St, 1 year..... 50,000

THE RIVERSIDE BUILDING COMPANY to Helen M. del Garcia and others; 92d St, n s, 200 ft w of West End Av, ½ part, 1 year..... 70,000

THE RIVERSIDE BUILDING COMPANY to Helen M. del Garcia and others; 92d St, s s, 250 ft w of West End Av, ½ part, 1 year..... 10,000

THE TRUSTEES OF THE CORPORATION of the Methodist Episcopal Church of the City of New York to the Seamen's Bank for Savings; 188th St, n s, 100 ft w of 8th Av, 1 year..... 4,000

TRUE, Clarence F. and Marie, to Harry S. Shephard; Riverside Drive, s e corner of 83d St; also Riverside Drive, e s, 69.3 ft s of 83d St, and Riverside Drive, e s, 95.7 ft s of 83d St, ½ year..... 6,000

VOGEL, Isaac, to David R. Heine; 233 and 235 East 112th St, 1 year..... 4,000

WAGNER, Adolph and Franz, executors, &c., to Betty Bader; 22 Eldridge St, 3 years..... 12,000

WEILL, Jacob, to James Monahan; Fox, or Baretto St, w s, at s e s of Intervale Av, ½ year..... 600

WOLF, Betsie, to New York Life Insurance Company; Clinton St, w s, 199.6 ft n of Hester St, 5 years..... 22,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

BADER, Betty, to Minnie Junemann, 1-12 part..... $1,000

CHURCHILL, Lily W., and others, executors, &c., to Lily W. Churchill and others, as trustees..... Nom.

COFFIN, Herbert L., administrator, &c., to Caroline A. Middlebrook..... 18,000

CORN EXCHANGE BANK to American Mortgage Company..... 11,054

CORN EXCHANGE BANK to American Mortgage Company..... 11,054

CURTIS, Charles B., executors, &c., to Sarah C. Douglass..... 13,000

DE BLOIS, Anna R., executrix, &c., to Elizabeth B. Vanderpoel..... 6,210

DORSEY, Ann E., to the Irving Savings Institution..... 20,000

DOUGHERTY, J. HAMPDEN, and another, trustees, &c., to Joseph C. Levi, trustee..... 11,550

HARDY, Elizabeth, to Isabella Cantwell. 500

PURDY, R. Anna, to George E. Edmunds..... 2,500

ROBITZEK, William, to Charlotte Hastorf..... 117

ROBITZEK, William, to Charlotte Hastorf..... 2,000

ROTHSCHILD, Pauline, to Bernard Spier. 2,000

SATTLER, Thomas, and another, executors, &c., to Johanne Reeder..... Nom.

TREANOR, Patrick, to Eva Wiese..... 8,000

WYSONG, John J., trustee, &c., to Regina Weinberg..... 5,000

Mechanics' Liens.

ARNOLD AV, s s, 208 ft e of Pelham Road, 50x125.4; Willson, Adams & Co. against Jane McGann, owner; Joseph Hollerith, contractor..... $431

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 293; Wolf Landin against Marie Goss, owner and contractor..... 13

HESTER ST, 5 and 7; Joseph and John Ruff against Fay & Stacom, owners and contractors..... 3,000

MADISON AV, n w corner of 117th St, 100.11x210; also 118th St, s e corner of Madison Av, 60x100; Daniel A. Lower against Hellman, owner; J. C. & Lawrence E. Blake, contractors..... 1,585

PELHAM ROAD, n s, 131.2 ft w of Libby St, 54.3x125.4, to Arnold Av x50x106.8; Watson B. Bowne against Jane McGann, owner; Joseph Hollerith, contractor..... 60

PELHAM ROAD, n w s, 131 ft s of Libby St, 25x117x25x125; Joseph Hollerith against Jane McGann, owner and contractor..... 1,200

RUTGERS ST, n e corner of Henry St, 25x100; Samuel I. Rochmovitz against Fay & Stacom, owners and contractors. 50

RUTGERS ST, n e corner of Henry St, 25 x100; Joseph and John Ruff against Fay & Stacom, owners and contractors. 1,600

RUTGERS ST, n e corner of Henry St, 25 x100; John T. Scully against Fay & Stacom, owners and contractors..... 312

RYER AV, n w corner of Burnside Av, 108x13; Christian H. Petersen against Thomas Morgan, owner and contractor. 540

UNION AV, w s, 150 ft n of 166th St, 100x100; Newschaffer & Co. against John F. O'Leary, owner; Matthew F. Riley, contractor..... 325

UNION AV, w s, 50 ft s of 167th St, 100x100; Dennis W. Moran against Matthew F. Riley, owner and contractor..... 322

1ST AV, s w corner of 113th St, 100x100; John J. Bell against Michael Keshin and Isaac Bilitsteln, owners and contractors. 298

1ST AV, s w corner of 113th St, 100x100; Meeker, Carter & Booraem against Keshin, Blitstein & Frank, owners and contractors..... 1,950

3D AV, n w corner of 176th St, 108x95.11; the Danville Stove and Manufacturing Company against Laura and Jacob Streifler, owners; Streifler & Son, contractors..... 209

7TH ST, 114 East; Joseph and John Ruff against Fay & Stacom, owners and contractors..... 1,400

8TH AV, 2,787 and 2,793; also 301 West 148th St; Bertha M. Hahn against George Brown and L. Helman, owners; Conti & Borrelli, contractors..... 117

92D ST, s s, 100 ft w of Broadway, 50x100; Bertha M. Hahn against Emilio Vigna, owner; Conti & Borrelli, contractors.... 117

134TH ST, 65 and 67 West; David Saron against Mary F. Conners, owner and contractor..... 84

153D ST, 536 to 540 West; G. A. Pratt & Co. against Mary A. Cannon, owner and contractor..... 675

Lis Pendens.

AMSTERDAM AV, n e corner of 129th St, 99.9x64 x irregular; interior lot, 55.4 ft s of Amsterdam Av and 99.9 ft n of 129th St, runs e 34.7x s 18.4x n w 39.3 to beginning; also gore lot, 129th St, n s, 96.1 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 3.11x7.5x 8.4; Emanuel Heilner and another against James J. Fitzpatrick and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Wolf, Kohn & Ullman.

BROOME ST, s s, 100 ft e of Norfolk St, 25x100, and a plot in Nassau County; Caroline E. Johnson against Thomas Linguna Fe Sieveo and others, (partition;) attorney, I. N. Sievwright.

GREEN LANE, or Av, s e corner of proposed 5th St, 25x100x25.5x100.1; New York Bible and Common Prayer Book Society against Edward Kochkeller and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Nash & Jones.

LAWRENCE ST, 82; Wolfgang Haberdash and another against Thomas J. Larkin and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, C. G. Stevenson.

UNION AV, w s, 50 ft s of 166th St, 100x100; Luigi Marino against Matthew F. Riley and others, (mechanic's lien;) attorneys, Menken Brothers.

1ST AV, w s, 25.2 ft n of 117th St, 50x100; Oscar G. Borkstrom against George Jenkins and others, (foreclosure of mechanic's lien;) attorney, C. B. Mason.

3D AV, w s, 100 ft n of 174th St, 215x— to Bathgate Av x215x— to beginning, ½ interest; Bernard Cohen and another against Ida P. Clark, (specific performance;) attorney, E. L. Kalish.

3D AV, w s, 100 ft n of 174th St, 215x— to — to Bathgate Av x215x— to beginning, ½ interest; Bernard Cohen and another against James Baird, (specific performance;) attorney, L. Kalish.

3D AV, w s, 100 ft n of 174th St, 215x— to — to Bathgate Av x215x— to beginning, 1-12 interest; Bernard Cohen and another against Matthew Baird, (specific performance;) attorney, L. Kalish.

3D AV, at junction of Franklin Av, 56.6x78 to Franklin Av, widened, x71x31.2 to beginning; 3d Av, n w s, 710 ft s w of King's Bridge Road, 74.6x100; 3d Av, e s, part of Lot 142, on map of the village of Morrisania; Washington Av, w s, 50 ft n of Westmore St, 50x101; Fordham Av, s e corner of Bassford Av, 34x142.4x 10.7x162.4; Cordelia Freise against Magda Stellwagen and others, (dower, &c.;) attorneys, Mandelbaum Brothers.

5TH AV, 85, n w corner of 16th St, 49x141.10x irregular; William A. Spencer and another against Jacob D. Butler and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Tracy & Lane.

64TH ST, n s, Lots 1257 and 1338, map in partition of estates of William and Abraham K. Beekman, 50x100.5; Felix Cohn against Louis H. Steinhard and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) Guggenheimer, Untermyer & Marshall.

65TH ST, s w corner of West End Av, 100x100.5; Charles E. Lowe against George Van Orden and another, (foreclosure of mechanic's lien;) attorneys, J. Morrison.

84TH ST, 226 and 230 East; Francis J. Schnugg against Charles Naarden and others, two actions, (foreclosure of two mortgages;) attorneys, Quackenbush & Wise.

98TH ST, n s, 200 ft e of Madison Av, 100x100.11; Salomon Marx against Otto P. Degener and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Guggenheimer, Untermyer & Marshall.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

HULBERT H. WARNER.—Judgment for $13,414 was entered yesterday against Hulbert H. Warner of 156 Nassau Street, in favor of the First National Bank of Easton, Penn., on a note made by him March 30, 1893.

DIOSSY LAW BOOK COMPANY.—The assignee's sale of the stock of books, plates, &c., of the Diossy Law Book Company, at 231 Broadway, by Louis Levy, City Marshal, was finished yesterday, the gross amount of the sale being about $1,000.

JAMES M. SIMMONS.—Judgment for $20,719 was entered yesterday against James M. Simmons in favor of Aaron L. Phillips on a note dated Feb. 1, to the order of A. Raymond & Co. Mr. Simmons was served with the summons at 20 Broad Street.

MORRIS WARTOVSKY.—Morris Wartovsky, dealer in tinware and house furnishing goods at 69 Bayard Street, made an assignment yesterday to Joseph Kaplan. He had been in business ten years, and carried a stock of goods which he traded chiefly to peddlers for old clothing.

HEINRICH HASSE.—Deputy Sheriff Leavitt has received an attachment against Heinrich Hasse, a coffee broker, for $575 in favor of Lee Wolff on a claim for balance due on joint account on coffee transactions. The attachment was obtained on the ground that Hasse is a resident of Newark, and on the allegation that he was to sail for Europe on Saturday next with his family, to reside there. The attachment was served on a bank where he had an account.

CLARY & LONG COMPANY.—The Clary & Long Company, manufacturer of misses' and children's dresses at 112 Bleecker Street, John H. Clary, Hiram H. Long, and Pleasant I. Clary, filed a joint confession of judgment yesterday for $3,000 in favor of Helen M. Long for money loaned. Execution was issued to the Sheriff for $1,500, one-half of the amount of the judgment. The business was started in February, 1898, and incorporated March 31, 1899, with a capital stock of $10,000.

GIBBS & WILLIAMS COMPANY.—The Gibbs & Williams Company, lithographers and printers at 68 New Chambers Street, made an assignment yesterday to Henry D. Dumont. The deed of assignment was signed by Mortimer L. Williams, President, and Andrew J. Mulcare, Secretary. The business was started in 1883, by Hoyt & Williams, and went through a number of changes, the present name having been adopted in January, 1898, and the present corporation incorporated Oct. 28, 1898, with a capital stock of $100,000. The company was formerly located at 18 and 20 Oak Street, where a fire occurred on Dec. 3 last. The January annual report of the company gave the liabilities at $5,551 and the assets $74,926. No statement of the assets and liabilities could be obtained yesterday. The assignment, it was said, was the result of trying to do too much business on a small capital.

Out of Town.

JOHN H. CULBERTSON.—John H. Culbertson of Binghamton, N. Y., confessed judgment yesterday for $9,817, in favor of Margaret M. Keesler, on five notes given to her for money loaned. Four of these notes were made in Binghamton, N. Y., and one in this city.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

CARL KOHLER.—Carl Kohler, a druggist's clerk, of 813 Third Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $2,537 and no assets.

MICHAEL MARTICELLI.—Michael Marticelli, a bankrupt, at 303 East Forty-fifth Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $1,154 and no assets. He formerly kept a saloon there.

DAVID WORTMAN.—David Wortman of 407 East Seventy-seventh Street has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $226 and no assets. There are four creditors for merchandise sold to him in 1897. This is the smallest petition filed thus far.

SIMON BERGMAN.—At a meeting of the creditors of Simon Bergman, manufacturer of pantaloons at 37 and 39 West Fourth Street, held yesterday before Referee in Bankruptcy Peter B. Olney at 31 Nassau Street, seventeen claims, aggregating $6,400, were filed, and Leo Frank was elected trustee.

FRANK A. FOX.—Frank A. Fox of 489 Fifth Avenue has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $7,145 and no available assets. The debts are principally for legal and medical services, money loaned, clothing, jewelry, and notes. He has some household furniture, but it is covered by a mortgage to Mrs. Jennie L. Crawford for $1,100.

MARK H. COHEN & BROTHER.—Mark H. Cohen and Jacob Cohen of 1,281 Union Avenue, who composed the firm of Mark H. Cohen & Brother, formerly wholesale dealers in children's clothing at 8 Washington Place, filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $35,763, and nominal assets of $4,328 on accounts. They failed in February, 1896.

CHARLES S. LA VAKE.—Charles S. La Vake, employed at 747 Broadway in manufacturing artificial flowers, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $35,875, and nominal assets, consisting of twenty-five shares of stock of the Charles S. La Vake Company, of no value. Most of the debts were on account of Charles S. La Vake & Co., wholesale millinery dealers, formerly at 743 Broadway, which concern made an assignment Oct. 27, 1898.

F. D. VAN NOSTRAND & SON.—A petition in involuntary bankruptcy was filed here yesterday against Frederick D and Egbert S. Van Nostrand, who compose the firm of F. D. Van Nostrand & Son, of Highland, Ulster County, by Reynolds & Cramer of Poughkeepsie, creditors for $745 for groceries and provisions. They allege that the firm is insolvent, and gave a bill of sale on Oct. 7 to Lewis B. Maynard, who is also a creditor for $900, in order to prefer him.

New York Industrial Exchange.

Deputy Sheriff Roberts received an execution yesterday against the New York Industrial Exchange, at 38 New Street, for $380 in favor of Louis H. Porter, and a keeper was put in the place.

Attachment Against a Paper Company

The Sheriff has received an execution against the York Haven Paper Company of York Haven, Penn., for $5,131 in favor of the International Paper Company for paper delivered to a Philadelphia newspaper. The attachment was served on six paper dealers here and on a bank account.

Jud

EXCURSIONS.

AMERICA'S CUP RACES
The New Plant Line steamship
LA GRANDE DUCHESSE
THE ONLY TWIN-SCREW OCEAN-GOING SHIP IN THE FLEET.
5,018 Tons. Speed, 21 Miles. Steel hull, decks, and houses; an absolutely fire-proof ship.
SPECIAL NOTICE.—Others may quit, but La Grande Duchesse will positively remain in the service until the America's Cup is lost and won.
Mr. MARCONI, who personally conducts his system of wireless telegraphy on this ship for the NEW YORK HERALD, will bulletin stock quotations and important events occurring on land during the trip, besides giving patrons of La Grande Duchesse an opportunity to witness the operation.
TICKETS $3 EACH RACE.
Maresi, Caterer. 150 steam-heated Staterooms, $5 and $3, according to location.
ON SALE AT PIER MORNING OF RACES.
Also at all prominent hotels, newsstands, PLANT LINE, 290 Broadway. (Tel. 1870 Franklin,) and THE MARINE JOURNAL, 17 State St., (Tel. 922 Brond.)
Ship leaves Pacific Mail Pier foot of Canal St., North River, every day at 9:30 A. M.

Iron Steamboat Co.
International Yacht Race Days.
LEAVE FOOT OF WEST 22D ST., N. R., 9 A. M.
All elevated and surface railroads connect with 23d St. crosstown line to the pier.
FARE, $2.00.
TO VIEW THE FINISH
each race day an IRON STEAMBOAT will leave FOOT 22D ST., N. R., 12:30 P. M.; PIER 10, EAST RIVER, 1 P. M. (between South Ferry and Wall St.)
FARE, $1.00.
Each Steamboat of 1,800 capacity will be limited to 500 passengers.
TICKETS on sale at COMPANY'S OFFICE, ROOM 139, 32 BROADWAY, and AT PIER 10, and FOOT 22D ST. on each race day.
One of the IRON STEAMBOAT CO.'S stanch, safe and commodious vessels will leave PIER (NEW) NO. 1, N. R., at 9:15 A. M. FARE, $2.00.

IMPORTANT NOTICE
PURCHASERS OF TICKETS WILL BE GIVEN A COUPON GOOD FOR THE NEXT DAY, IN EVENT OF YACHTS NOT MAKING A RACE.

FAMOUS LONG BRANCH OCEAN STEAMER
COLUMBIA
FROM PIER 10, EAST RIVER,
(Between South Ferry and Wall Street.)
9:30 A. M.
For the YACHT RACES.
SINGLE DAY TICKET.....$3.00
TICKET, GOOD FOR ALL DAYS...$6.00
Every passenger on the "COLUMBIA" is satisfied. She always holds good position. Immense deck room and a seat for everybody. Saloons steam heated. Restaurant excellent, reasonable prices, and quick service. Her officers are experienced men, used to sea-going work. She will follow the yachts in any weather.
Marine glasses on board.
W. F. RUSSELL, Manager, 1,181 Broadway.

AMERICA'S CUP RACES.
The new steel ocean-going steamboat
SHINNECOCK,
official boat of the N. Y. Evening Telegram, management
SANDY HOOK PILOTS,
Leaves Pier No. 13, E. R., foot of Wall St., EVERY DAY AT 9:30 A. M.
Passenger Capacity Limited One-half.
MUSIC AND REFRESHMENTS ON BOARD.
Tickets for sale at Pilot Office, principal hotels, and all agencies, also at the Pier.
Single Tickets, $3.00 Two Tickets, $5.00
Staterooms, $2 and $3.
GEO. W. BEEBEE, Manager, 17 State St. Tel. 910 Broad.

$1. $1. $1. $1. $1. $1. $1. $1. $1. $1.
BLOCK ISLAND
will attend the
YACHT RACES
sailing at 9:15 from Pier 31, North River, foot of Watts Street, adjoining Desbrosses Street Ferry.
Tickets for sale at Pier before leaving.
Price, $1.00 Each

FOR THE YACHT RACES
TAKE THE GREAT STEEL
STEAMER PLYMOUTH
of the Fall River Line. Rate $2.00
From Pier 18, N. R., foot of Murray St., at 9:30 A. M. TUESDAY, Oct 24. The PLYMOUTH has three spacious promenade decks, steam-heated saloons and staterooms, and, is in every department the most comfortable and satisfactory Steamboat engaged in this service. Tickets at Fall River Line Office, Pier 19 N. R., foot of Warren St., or Race Days on Pier 18 N. R.

AUTUMNAL FOLIAGE.
WEST POINT, NEWBURGH & POUGHKEEPSIE.
GRAND DAILY EXCURSION (Except Sunday) BY PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS.
"NEW YORK" and "ALBANY"
From Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex)..8 A. M.
" New York, Desbrosses St. Pier..8:40 "
" New York, West 22d St. Pier....9:00 "
Returning due at New York 5:30 P. M.
MORNING AND AFTERNOON CONCERTS
TO AND INCLUDING SAT., OCT. 21ST.
LAST DOWN TRIP MON., OCT. 23D.

INTERNATIONAL YACHT RACE
Steamer "Monmouth"
LEAVING
PIER 8, NORTH RIVER, AT 9:00 A. M.
Tickets, Each Race .. $3.00
LIMITED TO 800.
Tickets on sale at Pier 8 N. R.

NO RACE — NO FARE!
COUPONS RETURNED GOOD FOR NEXT RACE.
Grand Republic
Leaves West 20th Street 8:15 A. M.; Battery Landing 9:10 A. M.; Bridge Dock, Brooklyn, 8:50 A. M. Tickets (limited) reduced to $2.00. On sale at docks morning of races.

STEAMER GLEN ISLAND.
(the flagship of the Starin Fleet,)
The Best Observation Boat Afloat,
Will attend YACHT RACES each race day, Leaving Starin's Dock, foot 129th St. at 9:30 A. M. sharp. Refreshments.
If no race, tickets given for the next race day. Tickets at 180 Fulton St., at dock, and principal ticket offices.
Single trip, $2.00; Staterooms, $3 and $5.

INTERNATIONAL YACHT RACES,
$2 STEAMER DOLPHIN $2
FORMERLY AL FOSTER
leaves E. 31st St., 8:30, South 5th St., Brooklyn, 8:45; Battery, 9:30 sharp. Complete restaurant service.
If any race should be declared off, passengers on that day may get tickets from purser at half price for the following race day.

TO THE FINISH.
$1.00 STR. L. S. WARDEN, $1.00
BATTERY LANDING AT 12:45.

FOR SALE.
Typewriters Rented & Sold. : 1,000 new and second-hand : Remingtons, Smith Premiers, and other standard : makes rented $3.00 per : month. Stands, ribbons, and : inspection service free. F. S. WEBSTER COMPANY, : 317 Broadway. Telephone : 1338 Franklin.

MILLINERY AND DRESSMAKING.
FURS remodeled, repaired; Seal Sacques and Capes altered into fashionable garments; latest styles at very moderate prices. BARKER'S, 111 West 59th St.

Saturday Review of Books and Art
Published by
The New York Times
SOME OF TO-MORROW'S FEATURES:

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An Old Question Revived by the New Biography.

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His Memoirs as Edited by Paul Meurice —Some Interesting Passages.

DREYFUS.
Striking Sketches of Men and Scenes at the Recent Trial.

AUTUMN WITH THE POETS.
Poe and Helen Whitman's Poem—Other Interesting Letters Called Out by THE SATURDAY REVIEW'S Recent Article.

ARCHES OF TRIUMPH.
Some of Those Erected by the Romans and the French. Their Purposes and Significance. By Charles de Kay.

FREE LECTURES.
Courses in History, Literature, and Art Under the Board of Education.

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His Boyhood and Early Career at the Bar—Nothing of the "Terror" in Him Then.

OLD FRANCE.
Ways That Were Not Our Ways as to Cleanliness.

THE WARS OF ROME.
Horace White's Translation of Appian's History from the Greek.

NEW AND NOTABLE FICTION.
Mr. Ford's "Janice Meredith" and Mr. Kipling's "Stalky & Co."

READERS HAVE THEIR SAY.
An Unusual Variety of Letters on Many Timely and Interesting Topics.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

CRARY, CHARLES.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Thankful M. Jennings, Sandford A. Seamans, and Rial M. Denison, as executors of the last will and testament of Mary C. Seamans, deceased; Julia Buckland, Arabella B. Ferris, Helen B. Crary, as administratrix, &c., of Arabella Crary, deceased; Nellie C. Denison, Zada Crary, Emily C. Jamieson, Bessie Crary Myers, Charles Crary, Sarah C. Perrigo, (now Whitlock,) Minnie F. Sandford, Hattie Parker Millington, Sarah J. Ogden, George W. Crary, William P. Crary, Lewis Ferguson, Gertrude W. Jennings, as executrix of the last will and testament of Charles B. Jennings deceased; Lillian C. Barkley, Frederick Barkley, individually and as executor of the last will and testament of Mary E. Crary, deceased; Florence M. McKie, (now Brash,) Catharine W. McKie, Helen D. C. Denison, Mabel McLaren, Edith S. Hall, Joanna Mathews, Gertrude Mathews, Sarah Mathews, Elizabeth Mathews, Carrie Sargent, Charles Crary Corbett, a minor under the age of fourteen years; Mary E. Corbett, the mother of said minor Charles Crary Corbett, and the person with whom he resides; Charles Hanson, a minor under the age of fourteen years; Gertrude Hanson, a minor under the age of fourteen years, and Henry J. Hanson, the father of said minors Charles Hanson and Gertrude Hanson, and the person with whom they reside, and to all persons interested in the estate of CHARLES CRARY, late of the County of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said county, held at the County Court House, in the County of New York, on the 10th day of November, 1899, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Elmer A. Darling and Isaac N. Mills, as testamentary trustees under the last will and testament of said deceased, and you, or such of you as are hereby cited and are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, at the City of New York, the 14th day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.
s22-1aw6wF&n3

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

NO. 1,372.—UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT for the Southern District of New York.—HYMAN BAILEY, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Hyman Balenzweig, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated October 19th, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, November 15th, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

THEODOR AUB,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, Oct. 20th, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of IDA L. JENKINS and MARY E. JENKINS, individually and as partners in the firm of I. L. & M. E. JENKINS, Bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy. No. 1,584.

To the creditors of Ida L. Jenkins and Mary E. Jenkins, of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, bankrupts:

Notice is hereby given that on the 16th day of October, A. D. 1899, the said Ida L. Jenkins and Mary E. Jenkins were duly adjudicated bankrupts; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of George C. Holt, referee, No. 34 Pine Street, New York City, on the 30th day of October, A. D. 1899, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupts, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

GEORGE C. HOLT,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dated New York, Oct. 19, 1899.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN District of New York.—JOSEPH LEVY, Bankrupt.—No. 1,420.

Notice is hereby given that Joseph Levy, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated October 19, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, U. S. District Judge, in the U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, November 1st, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND, Referee.
New York, Oct. 19, 1899.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—FRANCIS McFARLAN, Bankrupt. No. 1,464.

Notice is hereby given that Francis McFarlan, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated October 13th, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, November 1st, 1899, at 10:30 A. M.; and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND, Referee.
New York, Oct. 19, 1899.

LEGAL NOTICES.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES for the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of RUSSELL H. HOADLEY and CHESTER C. MUNROE, Bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Russell H. Hoadley and Chester C. Munroe, composing the firm of Hoadley & Co., of the Borough of Manhattan, in the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, bankrupts:

Notice is hereby given that pursuant to an order of Hon. Ernest Hall, referee in bankruptcy, made on the 10th day of October, 1899, the undersigned, Trustee of said bankrupts, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on Wednesday, the 25th day of October, 1899, at 12:30 o'clock in the afternoon of that day, by Adrian H. Muller & Son, auctioneers, 7,000 shares of the ordinary or common stock of the Tropical Trading & Transport Company, Limited, and 600 shares of the preferred stock of said company.

Dated New York, October 10th, 1899.
JAMES L. WELLS,
Trustee of Hoadley & Co., Bankrupts.

STATE OF NEW YORK, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY of State, ss.:

This certificate, issued in duplicate, hereby certifies that the UNION ICE COMPANY, a domestic stock corporation, has filed in this office on this 5th day of October, 1899, papers for a voluntary dissolution of such corporation under Section 57 of the Stock Corporation Law, and that it appears therefrom that such corporation has complied with said section in order to be dissolved.

Witness my hand and the seal of office of the Secretary of State, at the City of Albany, this 10th day of October, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine.

JOHN T. McDONOUGH,
[Seal.] Secretary of State.
10c. I. R. stamp cancelled.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

TAYLOR, JEANNE L.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JEANNE L. TAYLOR, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Frayer, Smith, White & Seaman, No. 141 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 10th day of December next.—Dated New York, the 8th day of June, 1899.—MORTON J. TAYLOR, Executor, &c. FRAYER, SMITH, WHITE & SEAMAN, Attorneys for Executor, 141 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. je9-1aw6mF

WOOLSON, JOHN A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN A. WOOLSON late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at my place of transacting business, No. 878 Eighth Avenue, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of May, 1900, next.—Dated New York, the 17th day of October, 1899.

SADIE E. WOOLSON, Executrix.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York.—County of New York.—JOSEPH APPLEGATE, plaintiff, against ERHARD GELHARD and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the second day of October, 1899, and duly entered in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York on the third day of October, 1899, I, the undersigned, the Sheriff in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on the 27th day of October, 1899, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, Esq., auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows, viz.:

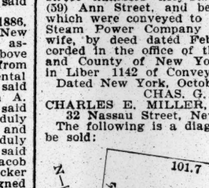
All those certain leasehold premises, with the appurtenances thereto, described as follows, viz.:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the Seventeenth Ward of the City of New York on the westerly side of Avenue "A," between Second and Third Streets, and known and distinguished on a map in possession of the trustees for John J. Astor under will of William Astor, deceased, to said Sophia Becker, her executors, administrators, and assigns, of the premises above described, for the term of twenty years from the 1st day of November, 1896, at the yearly rental of eight hundred and fifty dollars for the first nine years thereof, and the yearly rental of one thousand dollars for the balance of said term, (subject, however, to the existing rights created by the lease first above described,) said lease bearing date the 1st day of November, 1896, having been duly assigned by said Sophia Becker to said Erhard Gelhard, and by said Erhard Gelhard to said Joseph Schadle and George Buhlman.

Dated New York, October 4, 1899.
THOMAS J. DUNN,
Sheriff of New York County.
SILAS STRAUSS, Deputy Sheriff.
BRIGHAM & BAYLIS, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 37 and 39 Liberty St., Manhattan, New York, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the property, an interest in which is to be sold. Its street number is 238 Avenue A.

Third Street.



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $12,610.50, with interest thereon from the 14th day of August, 1899, together with costs and allowance amounting to $404.62, with interest thereon from the 14th day of August, 1899, together with the expenses of this sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, and other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the Sheriff, is $645.50, with interest thereon. [At the date of the sale there will be in the hands of the receiver of the rents and profits of the property, appointed in this action, approximately the sum of $1,050, which amount will be applicable to the amounts due as aforesaid.]

Dated New York, October 4, 1899.
THOMAS J. DUNN,
Sheriff of New York County.
SILAS STRAUSS, Deputy Sheriff.
o6-2aw3wF&Tu&o27

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY of New York.—JOSEPH A. DEAN, EDWARD HOWE, and SHELDON LEVITT, as trustees under the last will and testament of EDWARD Leavitt, deceased, plaintiffs, against FREDERICK A. ISHAM and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 5th day of October, 1899, I, the undersigned, referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the eighth day of November, 1899, at twelve o'clock noon, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment directed to be sold, and therein described as follows:

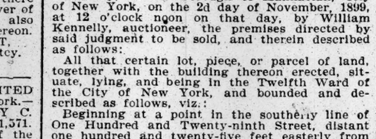
All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Twenty-fourth Ward of the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of One Hundred and Thirteenth Street distant one hundred and sixteen feet eight inches westerly from the southwesterly corner of One Hundred and Thirteenth Street and Eighth Avenue; thence running southerly parallel with Eighth Avenue and part of the way through a party wall one hundred feet eleven inches; thence westerly parallel with One Hundred and Thirteenth Street sixteen feet eight inches; thence northerly parallel with Eighth Avenue and part of the way through a party wall one hundred feet eleven inches to the southerly side of One Hundred and Thirteenth Street; and thence easterly along the southerly side of One Hundred and Thirteenth Street sixteen feet eight inches to the point or place of beginning.

Being the same premises which were conveyed to the said Frederick A. Isham by Jesse C. Bennett and wife by deed bearing date May 15th, 1896, and recorded in the office of the Register of the County of New York, in Block Series (Conveyances) Section 7, Liber 38, Page 215, and indexed under block number 1,847 on the land map of the City of New York.

Dated New York, October 10th, 1899.
WARREN W. FOSTER, Referee.
ROOSEVELT & KOBBE, Plaintiffs' Attorneys, 44 and 46 Wall Street, Manhattan Borough, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold, being the premises above described and referred to in the foregoing notice of sale, and known as Number 306 West One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, New York City:

West 113th Street.



West 112th Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $11,435.87, with interest thereon from September 21st, 1899, together with costs and allowances amounting to $320.60, and together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, water rates, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $1,016.08 and interest.

Dated New York, October 16th, 1899.
WARREN W. FOSTER, Referee.
o17-2aw3wTu&F&n8

SURROGATE NOTICES.

CONLON, JOHN P.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN P. CONLON, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Lewis S. Goebel, his attorney, No. 41 Park Row, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 16th day of July, 1899. MICHAEL J. DWYER, Temporary Administrator of the estate of John P. Conlon, deceased. LEWIS S. GOEBEL, Esq., Atty. for Temporary Administrator, No. 41 Park Row, New York City Borough of Manhattan. a4-1aw6MF

HARDENBERGH, EMILY IRENE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of EMILY IRENE HARDENBERGH, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, viz., the office of Vernon M. Davis, No. 220 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the tenth day of January next.—Dated New York, the first day of July, 1899. HENRY J. HARDENBERGH, FRANK M. BARNUM, Executors. VERNON M. DAVIS, Attorney for Executors, 220 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. je30-1aw6mF

REFEREES' NOTICES.

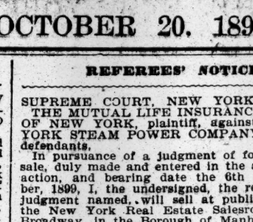
SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK, plaintiff, against THE NEW YORK STEAM POWER COMPANY and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 6th day of October, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on the 3d day of November, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Herbert A. Sherman, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment directed to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate in the Borough of Manhattan and City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the northerly line of Ann Street, at the division line between the premises hereby conveyed and land formerly of F. Panton, and which point is distant one hundred and forty-four feet one and one-half inches more or less, westerly from the northwesterly corner of Ann and William Streets; running thence westwardly along the northerly line of Ann Street twenty-eight feet one inch, more or less, to the division line between the premises known as Numbers fifty-seven (57) and fifty-five (55) Ann Street; thence northeastwardly through a party wall standing on the line between the said premises Numbers fifty-seven (57) and fifty-five (55) Ann Street, and beyond the same seventy-four feet and three inches, more or less, to the rear line of the said premises Number fifty-five (55) Ann Street; thence eastwardly along the rear line of the premises Numbers fifty-five, (55,) fifty-three, (53,) fifty-one, (51,) and forty-nine, (49) Ann Street seventy-five feet seven and one-half inches, more or less, to the northwesterly line of heirs of George Lorillard, deceased; thence northeastwardly along the said land formerly of the heirs of George Lorillard, deceased, sixty-three feet nine and one-half inches, more or less, to land formerly of Thomas H. Leggett; thence eastwardly along said land formerly of Thomas H. Leggett and land of others, so as to include the storehouse lately occupied by the American Fur Company, one hundred and one feet seven inches, more or less, to the said land late of F. Panton, and thence southwestwardly along said land late of F. Panton one hundred and twenty-two feet eleven inches, more or less, to the said northerly line of Ann Street, at the place of beginning, being now known by the street numbers fifty-seven (57) and fifty-nine (59) Ann Street, and being the same premises which were conveyed to the said The New York Steam Power Company by Patrick Reilly and wife, by deed dated February 1, 1870, and recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York, February 2d, 1870, in Liber 1142 of Conveyances, Page 177.

Dated New York, October 11, 1899.
CHAS. G. F. WAHLE, Referee.
CHARLES E. MILLER, Attorney for Plaintiff, 32 Nassau Street, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the premises to be sold:



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $50,355.43, with interest thereon from September 28, 1899, together with the costs and allowances, amounting to $405.75, with interest from the 6th day of October, 1899, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $1,399.18 and interest.

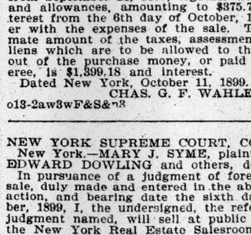
Dated New York, October 11, 1899.
CHAS. G. F. WAHLE, Referee.
o13-2aw8wF&S&n8

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—MARY J. SYME, plaintiff, against EDWARD DOWLING and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the sixth day of October, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 1st day of November, 1899, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by D. Phoenix Ingraham, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment directed to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of The Bronx, City, County, and State of New York, being part of a certain lot designated by the number 2 (two) on a map entitled "Map of Belmont Village, in the Town of West Farms, Westchester County, New York," made by Andrew Findlay, dated Westchester, December 27th, 1851, and filed in the office of the Register of Westchester County. The premises hereby intended to be conveyed being bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the northwesterly side of Adams Place, distant two hundred and five and sixty-seven one-hundredths (205.67) feet southwesterly from the southwesterly corner of Adams Place and East One Hundred and Eighty-third (183d) Street, (formerly Columbia Avenue) and running thence northwesterly and parallel with East One Hundred and Eighty-third Street, fifty (50) feet; thence southwesterly and parallel with Adams Place, one (1) foot; thence again northwesterly and parallel with East One Hundred and Eighty-third Street, eighty and forty-four one-hundredths (80.44) feet; thence northeasterly and parallel with Adams Place, one (1) foot; thence southeasterly and parallel with East One Hundred and Eighty-third Street, fifty (50) feet to the northwesterly side of Adams Place, and thence northeasterly along Adams Place, twenty-six and six hundred and sixty-six one-thousandths (26.666) feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, October 9th, 1899.
ROGER FOSTER, Referee.
WILLIAM R. SYME, Attorney for Plaintiff, No. 170 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $3,226.50, with interest thereon from the 3rd day of October, 1899, together with costs and allowance, amounting to $188.93, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $93 and interest.—Dated New York, October 9th, 1899.
ROGER FOSTER, Referee.
o10-2aw8wTu&F&n1

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

Hudson River by Daylight
Palatial Day Steamers "New York" and "Albany."
Fastest and finest river boats in the world.
DAILY, EXCEPT SUNDAY.
For the Catskills, Albany, Saratoga, and all points East, North, and West.
Leave Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex,) 8:00 A.M.
" Desbrosses St. Pier.....8:40 "
" West 22d St. Pier.....9:00 "
Landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, Hudson, and Albany. Through tickets on sale at leading ticket offices, including those of the New York Transfer Co., who check baggage from residence to destination.
CONCERTS MORNINGS & AFTERNOONS, TO AND INCLUDING OCT. 21ST.
LAST DOWN TRIP OCT. 23D.

Boston and New England Points.
VIA SOUND LINES.
FALL RIVER LINE, via Newport and Fall River—Leave Pier 19, N. R., foot of Warren St., week days and Sundays at 5:00 P. M. Steamers PRISCILLA and PURITAN. Orchestra on each.
PROVIDENCE LINE, via Providence—Leave Pier 18, N. R., foot of Murray Street, week days only, at 5:00 P. M. Steamers RHODE ISLAND and PILGRIM. Orchestra on each.
STONINGTON LINE, via Stonington—Leave Pier 36, N. R., foot Spring St., week days only, at 6:00 P.M. Strs. MAINE and NEW HAMPSHIRE.
NORWICH LINE, via New London—Leave Pier 36, N. R., foot of Spring St., week days only, at 5:30 P. M. Steamers PROVIDENCE and CITY OF WORCESTER.

THE NEW ROUTE
TO NEW HAVEN, PROVIDENCE, AND BOSTON.
NEW HAVEN LINE.
NARRAGANSETT BAY LINE.
Steamers daily, Sundays excepted, from Pier 25, East River, for NEW HAVEN and PROVIDENCE at 4 P. M.
Timely train connections made at New Haven for Meriden, Hartford, and Springfield, and at Providence for BOSTON and all points East. Fine orchestra on Bay Line steamers.

Albany Evening Line
Steamers ADIRONDACK and DEAN RICHMOND leave Pier 32 N. R., foot Canal St., at 6 P. M. daily, (Sundays excepted,) connecting with express trains for all points North, East, and West.

Catskill, Hudson and Coxsackie Boats
Leave foot of Christopher Street every week-day at 4 P. M.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD
FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.
SOUTHAMPTON, BREMEN.
Sailing at 10 A. M.
Saale.....Oct. 24|Lahn.....Nov. 7
†Kaiser W. d. Gr.Oct. 31|Trave.....Nov. 14
Kaiser Wm. d. Gr. calls at Cherb'g & Southampton
†Twin-screw Expr. Steamer.
SOUTHAMPTON, BREMEN.
Twin-Screw Passenger Service.
Barbarossa.....Thursday, Nov. 9, 10 A. M.
Koenigin Luise....Thursday, Nov. 16, 10 A. M.
OELRICHS & CO., NO. 5 BROADWAY.

GERMAN MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.
†NORTH GERMAN LLOYD. •HAMBURG-AMERICAN To LINE.
Naples and Genoa via Gibraltar or Algiers by Express Steamers.
Sailing at 11 A. M.
†Aller.....Oct. 28|*F. Bismarck...Nov. 18
*A. Victoria.....Nov. 4|†Werra.....Nov. 25
†Kaiser Wm. II.,Nov. 11|†Ems.....Dec. 2
For Alexandria, Egypt, on Jan. 3 and Jan. 10. Return tickets available for steamers of either line from Naples, Genoa, Gibraltar, Hm'bg, Bremen, London, Southampton, Paris & Cherbourg
North German Lloyd, Oelrichs & Co., Agents, 5 Broadway, N. Y. | Hamburg-American Line. 37 Broadway, N. Y.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN
Twin Screw Express Line to Cherbourg (Paris), Southampton (London), H'amburg
K.Fr'd'ch.Nov. 9, 10 AM|K.Fr'd'ch.Dec.14, 10 AM
Twin Screw Passenger Service to Plymouth (London) and Hamburg.
Also N. Y.-Hamburg Direct.
Palatia, Oct. 21, 7 AM|Patria, Nov. 4, 5:30 AM
Pretoria, Oct. 28, 1 PM|Patricia, Nov. 11, 11:30 AM
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE, 37 Broadway, N.Y.

WINTER CRUISE TO THE ORIENT.
BY THE TWIN-SCREW EXPRESS
S. S. AUGUSTE VICTORIA
OF THE HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.
Leaving New York January 25, 1900, for Madeira, Gibraltar, Algiers, Genoa, Villefranche, (Nice,) Syracuse, Malta Alexandria, (Cairo and Pyramids,) Jaffa, (Jerusalem and Dead Sea,) Smyrna, Constantinople, Athens, Palermo, Naples, Genoa, and return to New York. Duration, 67 days, rates $450 and upward. All appointments strictly first-class.
Hamburg-American Line, 37 B'way, N.Y.

AMERICAN LINE.
FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.
NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—LONDON.
Calling Westbound at Cherbourg.
Sailing Wednesdays at 10 A. M.
New York.....Oct. 25|St. Louis.....Nov. 22
St. Louis.....Nov. 1|St. Paul.....Nov. 29
St. Paul.....Nov. 8|New York.....Dec. 6
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY,
Piers 14 and 15 N. R. Office, 73 Broadway.

COOK'S
Round the World Tours
All Expenses Included.
Our THIRD and last Tour
this Season leaves San Francisco
November 9 by S. S. China.
Party nearly complete.
THOS. COOK & SON,
261 and 1225 Broadway, N. Y.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE.
NEW YORK—LONDON.
MENOMINEE.....Oct. 21
MARQUETTE.....Nov. 4
MESABA.....Nov. 11
MANITOU.....Nov. 18
ALL MODERN STEAMERS, LUXURIOUSLY FITTED WITH EVERY CONVENIENCE. ALL STATEROOMS LOCATED AMIDSHIPS ON UPPER DECKS.
FIRST CABIN PASSENGERS CARRIED FROM NEW YORK TO FENCHURCH STREET STATION, LONDON, FOR $40.00 EACH AND UPWARD.
APPLY 1 BROADWAY.

WHITE STAR LINE.
NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL.
Cymric..Oct. 24, 9 AM|Oceanic..Nov. 15, 3 PM
Majestic..Oct. 25, Noon|Majestic..Nov. 22, Noon
Teutonic.....Nov. 1, Noon|Cymric.....Nov. 28, 1 PM
Germanic..Nov. 8, Noon|Teutonic..Nov. 29, Noon
For passage, freight, and general information apply to WHITE STAR LINE,
Pier 48 North River. Office, 9 Broadway, N. Y.

CUNARD LINE
TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.
From Piers 51 and 52 North River.
Lucania..Oct. 21, 9 AM|Umbria..Nov. 11, 10 AM
Etruria..Oct. 28, 10 AM|Lucania..

HILTON WILL CONTESTED

Henry G. Sues for More Than His $25,000 Share of the $6,000,000.

SAYS THE JUDGE WAS COERCED

Two Shades of Violet Ink Used in the Document Urged as Proof of Irregularity.

Henry G. Hilton, through his counsel, A. H. Hummel, filed yesterday in the Surrogate's Court a notice of the contest of the will of his father, Henry Hilton.

He thus announced his intention to decline as insufficient the income of the $25,000 trust fund bequeathed to him. It was to this extent only that Henry G. Hilton was remembered in his father's will.

In his petition Mr. Hilton asserts that the paper filed for probate and dated April 13, 1897, is not the last will, and that the execution thereof is not the "free, unconstrained, and voluntary act of the said Henry Hilton," and in substantiation alleges: "That at the time of the execution of the said will the said Henry Hilton was not possessed of legal capacity to make a valid will or testament."

Again in his petition the contestant alleges undue influence and says: "That the said paper purporting to be the last will and testament of the said Henry Hilton and the execution thereof by the said Henry Hilton were obtained by undue influence, coercion, and circumvention practiced against and upon the said Henry Hilton by some person or persons unknown to the contestant."

In regard to the first point made by Mr. Hilton, Mr. Hummel said yesterday that the will was improperly executed because the testator did not, at the time of making his signature at the end of the will, or at the time of the alleged acknowledgment of it, declare it to be his last will and testament.

He declared fupther that the will was invalid because the subscribing witnesses did not sign their names as such at the request of the testator.

Mr. Hummel also called attention to the fact that the will was written in two shades of violet ink, and that the signature of Judge Hilton was also in violet ink. The signatures of the witnesses are made in black ink, and the contestant's attorney goes so far as to assert that the will was signed before ever the testator had affixed his signature to it. They claim to have complete proof that Mr. Hilton never published the will as his last.

Mr. Hummel said he expected that contentions of moral obliquity would enter into the case. "If such contention is made," said Mr. Hummel, "we will endeavor to prove that this cause could not have been the moving one with the testator."

"Of course, we do not purpose telling all we have in reserve, but there is enough and ample to show that the contestant's contentions are sound, and that they will win."

Mr. Hilton is taking a chance of losing even the trust fund created for his benefit under the will, for the instrument contains a clause that should any devisee or legatee oppose the probate of the will or contest it, such person would lose all interest under the will. When asked what effect this clause would have, Mr. Hummel said:

"None at all. Mr. Hilton will not accept the pittance bequeathed to him. He wants his full and rightful share of the estate."

The proponents of the will, who are represented by Judge Russell, declined to make any statement yesterday. It is believed that a settlement will be effected with the contestant.

It has been stated that he is in a position where he cannot lose anything, for any settlement to be acceptable will have to be greatly in excess of the provision made under the will.

The petition for the admission of the will to probate sets forth that the estate is worth $6,000,000, of which $1,000,000 is in personal property. Mr. Hummel says he expects to prove that the estate has been underestimated to the extent of at least $4,000,000. The executors of the will, who are ex-Judge Horace Russell and Edward D. Harris of Yonkers, have retained David McClure.

In the envelope containing the will when it was filed for probate was a slip of paper on which Mr. Hilton wrote: "I have made a muss with the mucilage, but I have carefully traced the words that were blurred," and then, as if anticipating a contest, he wrote: "I have consulted with nobody about my will nor has any one talked with me on the subject."

The first clause in the will provides that $50,000 each is to be given to Cornelia G. Hughes and Josephine H. Russell, the daughters of the testator, and that Edward B. Hilton and Albert B. Hilton, two of the testator's sons, shall each receive $50,000. Henry G. Hilton, the remaining one of the testator's five children, did not receive any other share in the estate than the income from the twenty-five-thousand-dollar trust fund.

ANOTHER TIGHE WILL CONTEST.

Thomas A. Tighe, Who Claims to be a Grandson, Alleges Incapacity.

Notice of a contest of the will of "Sir" Richard Tighe, the eccentric millionaire of Union Square, was filed yesterday in the Surrogate's office, although his will was admitted to probate by Surrogate Fitzgerald in August, 1898.

The new contestant, Thomas A. Tighe, claims to be a grandson of the testator, and alleges mental incapacity on the part of "Sir" Richard to make a will, and charges that his wife exercised undue influence over him.

"Sir" Richard was, until his death, the occupant of the last private residence left in Union Square. He died in May, 1896. By his will, executed in 1884, he left all his property, estimated at about $2,000,000, to his wife, and in the event of her dying before him, to her relatives, with the exception of about $140,000, which was bequeathed to Margaret L. Calten for life, with remainder to Mrs. Tighe's relatives. This is the third contest of the will.

RIVALRY IN PAPER BAGS.

Continental and Union Companies May Have Patent Litigation.

The Continental Paper Bag Company, incorporated some time ago in Maine with a capital of $5,000,000, consummated yesterday the purchase of the factory and business of the Elsas Paper Company, a large paper bag manufacturing concern doing business at 61 Varick Street. The consideration paid for the plant was not made public. Among the Directors of the Continental Company are Waldo Pettingill, I. B. Hosford, and S. L. Reinhardt, who are also large stockholders in the International Paper Company.

Begining Jan. 1, the Continental Company will manufacture 10,000,000 bags daily, and will thereafter increase this output from time to time. It will make particularly the self-opening paper bag. The Union Bag and Paper Company, which is capitalized at $27,000,000, claims exclusive ownership of the patents for the self-opening bag. The Continental Company has employed counsel to defend it in any suit which may be brought for alleged infringement of patents.

Cyclists' Rights on the Bridge Tested.

A test case of the rights of wheelmen on the bridge came up in the Adams Street Police Court, Brooklyn, yesterday. On Aug. 23 last Theodore Tappen of Jersey City and his uncle, James McBride, of Gravesend, were riding a tandem across the crowded south roadway of the bridge, and the men rode along the trolley tracks. The car ahead of them suddenly slowed up, and before William Nulty, the motorman of the Douglass Street car, immediately behind, could slow up, his car crashed into the tandem, causing Tappen's death. Nulty was arraigned in the Adams Street Police Court yesterday charged with criminal negligence. The Coroner's jury had found Nulty guilty of negligence. He was held in $1,000 for the Grand Jury.

Catholic Seminary to Move.

It is said that the Roman Catholic Seminary, at Lewis Avenue and Hart Street, Brooklyn, is to be removed to Brentwood, L. I. The reason for the change is that it is desirable to have the seminary where the students will be free from annoyance and able to enjoy athletic sports. The abandoned seminary building, it is said, will be used as a parochial school.

The very height of Fashion, according to whispered rumors from the good tailors—for, to be honest, the good tailors set the Fashion—is just a little bit of green, or a big bit of green, according to how much a man can stand.

Here are, ready to wear, six patterns of sack suits and walking coats with more or less green about them. $28 to $32.

Is it common sense to wait until "overcoat season is in its bloom?"

All good kinds are here now. $15 to $50.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

350 Broadway, cor. Leonard.
569 Broadway, cor. Prince.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

LEGAL NOTES.

MANDAMUS TO ELECTION INSPECTORS REFUSED.—David H. Knapp asked Justice Bookstaver of the Supreme Court yesterday to compel John Refus and others, Election Inspectors of the Twenty-third Election District of the Eighteenth Assembly District, to strike from the registry list the name of James Tuttle, on the ground that he lived at the place known as the Municipal Lodging House, at 398 First Avenue, which is an institution supported wholly or partly at public expense. The election law provides, among other things, that for the purpose of registry and voting no person shall be deemed to have gained or lost a residence by reason of his presence or absence while employed in the army or navy, while a student in a seminary of learning, or while kept at any almshouse or other asylum or institution wholly or partly supported at public expense, or by charity, or while confined in any public prison." Justice Bookstaver refused the application, saying that, even conceding Tuttle had been for fourteen months an inmate of that institution, it by no means followed from that fact alone, and no other was alleged, that he was not entitled to vote as a resident of that election district. For aught that appeared, he might have been a resident of that district before he went to the institution, and, under the statute, such residence would not be affected by his living in the institution. By Tuttle's affidavit, corroborated by the Superintendent of the institution, he had been engaged to do painting about the place, in return for which he received board, lodging, clothing, and medical attendance. "Under such circumstances," Justice Bookstaver said, "it cannot be said that he is 'kept at any almshouse or other asylum or institution.' The word 'kept,' as used in the statute, plainly implies support extended, which is not the case here. On the contrary, Tuttle supports himself."

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IT WAS NOT CONVERSION.—In November, 1892, the McCall Publishing Company gave to the Meriden Britannia Company a bill of sale, which in legal effect was a chattel mortgage, as security for $900 rent due. The Meriden Company at the debtor's request withheld the bill of sale from record for eighteen days, and did not take possession of the mortgaged property for a considerable time afterward. Walter Logan, who was a creditor of the mortgagor for $1,700 when the mortgage was given, got judgment for the amount, and George W. Stephens, who was appointed receiver in supplementary proceedings upon the judgment, sued the Meriden Company, and Page & Ringot, to whom it had sold the property, for its conversion. Judgment directed in favor of the plaintiff at trial term, in this city, was affirmed by the First Appellate Division as to the Meriden Company, the Court holding that the mortgage was absolutely void as to the plaintiff. The Court of Appeals has now reversed that judgment by a divided court, holding, in an opinion by Judge Vann, that an action for conversion would not lie in such a case, and that the remedy of the receiver was by a bill in equity to remove any obstacle which would prevent him from taking possession of the property and thereupon sell it and apply the proceeds upon the debt which he represented. If the property had been consumed or for any reason could not be identified or followed, the Court held he could in the same action compel those legally responsible to account for it and pay over its value to the extent necessary to satisfy the debt or debts represented by him, as well as the costs and expenses. Judge Bartlett gave a dissenting opinion, in which Judge Gray concurred.

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PRIVILEGES OF UPLAND OWNERS ON THE HUDSON RIVER.—Cornelius H. Slingerland, who owned land fronting 2,200 feet on the Hudson River, in the Town of Coeymans, Albany County, was awarded a verdict by direction of the court for six cents damages on the trial of his suit, in the Supreme Court, against the International Contracting Company, brought to recover $50,000 damages for the company's alleged continuing trespass in unlawfully dumping material dredged from the river's channel into the waters along the shore adjacent to his uplands. Mr. Slingerland also claimed the exclusive right to fish, and to gather ice in these waters. His evidence on the trial showed that this part of the river had been from time immemorial until this dredging a productive and profitable fishing field, and he claimed the exclusive right to fish from Andries Pieter Coeymans, to whom the Governor General of the Province of New York, in 1714, made a grant, confirming an earlier Indian grant made to Andries's father, Barent Pieters Coeymans, prior to 1673, confirmed by grant of the Governor General. The boundary of this grant was described as beginning on the bank of the river, "and to extend from the said river into the woods." On the company's appeal, the Appellate Division of the Third Department has reversed the judgment, holding, (by Justice Landon,) that the grant referred to did not convey an exclusive right of fishery in the Hudson River, such right in a navigable part of the river being held to be common to all, and since the enactment of the Constitution of the State of New York the State has no power to grant to an owner of uplands abutting on a navigable part of the river the exclusive privilege of fishing in front of such uplands. The Court held also that the upland owner acquired no exclusive right to harvest the ice which formed on the river adjacent to his land until he had erected an ice house upon his premises and had given suitable evidence of his design to harvest the ice, as required by the law of 1879, as amended by Chapter 953 of the laws of 1895. Mr. Slingerland had received from the State a grant of the lands under water adjacent to his uplands, but the Court decides that he holds such lands subject to the paramount power of Congress to improve the navigation of the river, so that he cannot recover damages because material dredged from the channel under a contract with the United States was deposited on such land under water by permission of the engineer in charge of the work under the United States.

Warning Against a Collector.

Word was yesterday received by the Charity Organization Society that a man giving his name as Cooper is improperly using the name of the House of the Holy Comforter as a means of obtaining money. This man claims to be the son of an inmate of the home, recently deceased. He has probably obtained the names from the year book of the home. The public is warned against him.

BROADWAY & 11TH ST.

MERINO UNDERWEAR.

TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW.

100 dozen Shirts and Drawers. Fall and Winter weight,—white or natural color,—Merino and Wool,—for men or women.
Samples and odd sizes,
50 cents each;
Usual prices $1.00 & $1.50.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
Broadway and 11th St.

Birds.

Singing Canary, $2.00; extra singer, $2.50 and $3.00; any singer not suiting can be changed. Square brass cages, $1.00; larger, $1.50 and $2.00; all real brass, best quality. Birds and cages safe by express on receipt of price. Holden's (new) book on Birds, 136 pages, illustrated, all about singing, mating, food, care, selecting, and prices, by mail for 25 cts., stamps.
G. H. HOLDEN,
240 6th Ave., bet. 15th and 16th Sts.

WELCOME THE LORD MAYOR

Dublin's Executive Appreciates Manifestations of Good Will.

THINKS BOERS SHOULD BE FREE

Mr. Redmond Denounces the Transvaal War—The Parnell Monument Committee's Reception in the Evening.

Visiting America by invitation to explain the scope and object of the Parnell Monument movement, the Right Hon. Daniel Tallon, Lord Mayor of Dublin, and John E. Redmond, M. P., the Parnellite leader in the British House of Commons, were passengers on the White Star liner Majestic, which was docked yesterday. With them was Thomas Kennedy, barrister at law, the Lord Mayor's private secretary.

The Majestic arrived on Wednesday evening too late to come to her dock, and yesterday a number of Americans of Irish extraction went down the bay on the Governor Flower and other boats to give the distinguished visitors an enthusiastic reception. Among them were Col. D. C. McCarty, William Temple Emmet, E. D. O'Flaherty, H. G. Bannon, Michael Kennedy, John O'Callahan, D. J. Naughton, Stephen McPartland, Stephen McPartland, Jr., and William H. Walker.

These gentlemen cordially greeted the Lord Mayor and his companions, and on the way up the bay Lord Mayor Tallon, who is one of the most companionable of men, said as he viewed the harbor:

"A grand sight, indeed. This must be a beautiful country. I regret that the laws of my country prevent me in my official position from being absent from Dublin for a longer period than two months."

Lord Mayor Tallon is a well-preserved man, about sixty years of age. He is of ruddy complexion, and below the medium height. His hair, mustache, and beard are almost white, but there are no signs of crow's feet about the eyes. He dresses quietly, but the very expansive gold chain that he wears is bound to attract attention.

THE LORD MAYOR CORDIAL.

The Lord Mayor was most cordial when a reporter for THE TIMES was introduced and he said:

"I am delighted to come to America. Your harbor is one of the finest I have ever seen, and I have traveled much. It is not my fault that I did not visit the United States sooner.

"Now, see here," he said to those who gathered about him to bid him welcome, "if all Americans are like you, I won't want to return to Ireland, and you know I cannot, by law, remain away more than two months.

"What am I going to do? Don't ask me. I am in the hands of the committee, and I understand they are going to take me to all the large cities, but you are overwhelming me with kindness, and I heartily appreciate these many manifestations of your good will."

Seen later at the Hoffman House, the Lord Mayor took exception to the published statements that he spoke with "a broad brogue."

"I am not going to talk politics," said Lord Mayor Tallon, when that question was broached. "I left politics behind me when I boarded the ship, and I hope to keep them behind me until I get home again. No, I don't care to talk about the war in the Transvaal, but," he added, after a moment's hesitation, "I think the Boers should be free, the same as you are in this great country."

The Lord Mayor repudiated a circular entitled "The Parnell Monument and John E. Redmond," issued by the New York City Council of the Irish National Federation of America, and by way of comment said:

"I suppose there is some opposition to our movement. In about every locality you will find some who object to everything."

More than this he would not say on that subject.

The chain worn by the Lord Mayor, which attracted marked attention, is an insignia of office. It is a very interesting and valuable article. It was presented to the City of Dublin in 1694 by King William III. It is a beautiful piece of workmanship, is of heavy gold, and has upon it many appropriate devices, including the harp of Erin. Upon the end of the chain is a representation of a portcullis, and from this hangs a heavy gold medallion with King William's profile on one side and an inscription on the other. It is valued at $4,000.

MR. REDMOND ON THE WAR.

John E. Redmond, M. P., was outspoken in assailing Great Britain's course in Transvaal affairs.

"England is altogether in the wrong," he said. "The whole question could have been settled by arbitration. But the Government did not want to settle it that way because it wants the country. The whole thing is a gigantic grab. A large minority in England are opposed to the war.

"I represent a portion of the British Parliament which, to a man, is opposed to England's action in this matter, and which will do all in its power to block the Government in its efforts to oppress the Boers.

"At the time of the Jameson raid the universal opinion in England was that Secretary Chamberlain and the Colonian Office were mixed in a conspiracy against the Boers. I am glad that William T. Stead has had the courage, in a pamphlet, to show Chamberlain's hand in the matter.

"Everything is peaceable in Ireland, and we have had good harvests. We are quiet, and so long as we remain so we will get little from England. Therefore I regret somewhat that matters are so peaceable. The great trouble is that we are not permitted to manage our own affairs.

"I do not know how long we shall remain here or how much money we shall collect. The Parnell monument will be erected in view of the rotunda, Dublin, where Charles Stewart Parnell gained some of his greatest triumphs. It will be a fitting memorial to that grand Irishman."

"The Parnell monument is a thing which can wait," remarked Secretary Kennedy. "The most urgent matter is the saving of the Parnell homestead at Avondale, in County Wicklow. There is a mortgage of $25,000 on it, and this sum must be quickly collected to save the property. The mortgage was taken to help evicted tenants."

During the afternoon the Lord Mayor and his companions were taken for a drive about the city.

A reception by the Parnell Monument Committee was given to the Lord Mayor and Mr. Redmond at the Hoffman House in the evening. The parlors were crowded and many ladies were present. William Temple Emmet delivered the address of welcome.

THE LORD MAYOR'S SPEECH.

The Lord Mayor replied to the address as follows:

"I feel that the welcome I have been given by the citizens of New York is not on my own account alone, but on account of the people I have the honor to represent. I will remember it as long as my life lasts and will carry home with me the pleasantest recollections of this evening. I humbly admit that I tried to do my duty to my fellow-countrymen and against great opposition. I forced England to aid the sufferers from the famine. I sincerely hope that my visit here will result in giving the Parnell homestead back to the family and in the erection of a monument to Mr. Parnell in College Green.

"Yours, Mr. Emmet, is a name I revere. It stirs in every Irish breast the tenderest recollections, and, as I look at you now, I can see there is something of our own Emmet in your face. Again I thank you, gentlemen, and will say that when I accepted the invitation to come here I had no idea I would be received with such cordiality and hospitality."

Mr. Redmond then spoke in part as follows:

"It is now eight years since Parnell died. During those eight years Ireland has been torn by dissensions, but to-day, at the end of eight years, I can say with perfect truth that men of all sections in the Nationalist Party in Ireland admit that Parnell was the greatest Irishman of the century, and that his methods and policy were the right ones. And I say further that there is no public man of any political faction in Ireland to-day who dares say one syllable against Parnell's memory.

"It was this happy change that led many of us to believe that the time had come when a great national memorial should be erected in his memory, which would be the means of bringing together in one great movement men who for eight years have stood apart. I disclaim absolutely having the slightest party motive in this matter. I speak here to-night, and while I remain on American soil, not as a politician, a Parnellite, or anti-Parnellite, but simply as an Irish Nationalist who hopes to have the stigma that has been put upon our country by the failure to mark Parnell's grave, removed.

"If the Parnellites were anxious to perpetuate dissensions the best thing for them to do would be to keep out of sight any such project as this."

REVIEWS IRISH VOLUNTEERS.

At 9 o'clock the Irish Volunteers, commanded by Col. Thomas F. Lynch, marched from their armory in the Grand Central Palace to the Hoffman House, where they were reviewed by Lord Mayor Fallon. There was a great throng about Madison Square at the time.

At 1 o'clock to-day committees from the Municipal Council and Board of Aldermen will go to the Hoffman House and escort Lord Mayor Tallon and Mr. Redmond to the City Hall, where the freedom of the city will be extended them by Mayor Van Wyck. On Sunday there will be a mass meeting at the Academy of Music, at which Justice M. J. O'Brien will preside. There will be addresses by the visitors and by W. Bourke Cockran, Justice M. J. Keogh, and others. Gov. Roosevelt was invited, but he sent a letter of regret. He invited the Lord Mayor and Mr. Redmond to visit him at Albany.

Lord Mayor Tallon and Mr. Redmond said last night that they would certainly accept the Governor's invitation.

FLEES BEFORE WOMAN'S WHIP.

Attack on Francis Morris Excites Real Estate Brokers—The Woman's Charges.

A woman's voice vociferating angrily in a high key and in French, a scuffle, and a man's hoarse cry of pain brought the brokers in the real estate salesrooms in the basement at 111 Broadway, yesterday afternoon, running into the passage that leads from the street. They saw a little woman in black pursuing and lashing with a whip a tall man with a gray mustache and attired in a silk hat and frock coat, who was fleeing from her. The man dashed out into Broadway, almost into the arms of Policeman Neumeier of the Church Street Station.

"Arrest that woman," he gasped, as he dodged behind the policeman. "Arrest her! Arrest her! She'll kill me!"

The policeman grasped the panting and infuriated woman, who made no resistance. She was taken to the Church Street Station, and subsequently arraigned in the Centre Street Court.

The assaulted man, who eluded the big crowd that had gathered, was Francis Morris, a real estate broker, who lives and has an office at 138 West Thirty-second Street. The woman gave her name as Anna Marie Morris, nee Klotz, and said she was Morris's common-law wife. She keeps a restaurant and boarding house at 114 West Twenty-ninth Street, known as the Morris House. This house was offered for sale, in foreclosure proceedings, yesterday, and was the cause of the trouble between the couple, which dates back two years.

"I lived with Morris for several years, up to a year ago," the woman explained. "I had some money, and gave it to him to invest in real estate for me. He bought the house at 114 West Twenty-ninth Street, and I started in business there. But he had obtained title to the property in his own name, and later tried to oust me and get possession of it.

"In July last year, he having transferred the property to other parties, the latter tried to take possession. I barricaded myself in for four days, when, having gained admittance, they tried to eject me. I offered such a desperate resistance and raised such an outcry that a big and excited crowd collected outside, and they had to give up the attempt. I recovered title to the property, spending every penny I had to do so. He has been persecuting me ever since and trying to get me out and obtain possesion of the house. I determined to give him to-day what he merited—a good thrashing."

Morris appeared in the Centre Street Court yesterday in a very excited condition. He was accompanied by Lawyer Ridder, who was urging him not to make a complaint. He finally listened to his adviser, and after he had had a talk with Magistrate Deuel the woman was discharged.

He refused to discuss the trouble and tried to persuade the woman to observe equal reticence, but she flatly refused.

RAMAPO SCHEME FRUSTRATED.

Alleged Effort to Grab Franchises and 260 Miles of Mains.

What is believed to have been a scheme of the Ramapo Water Company to obtain the valuable franchises and other property of the New York and Westchester Water Company, which controls the water supply in the annexed district, was defeated in the United States District Court on Wednesday, when Judge Addison Brown continued an injunction restraining the sale of the properties involved until a final adjudication can be obtained. An application has been made by certain stockholders in the concern to have it declared insolvent. This application will be heard on Oct. 31 by Judge Brown.

Immediately after the defeat of the Ramapo job in the Board of Public Improvements, foreclosure proceedings were begun in the State courts against the Westchester Company and its subsidiary concerns, the Upper New York City Water Company and the New York City District Water Company. The action was brought by certain bondholders of the Westchester Company, and it is said the object of the suit was the delivery to the Ramapo Company of the several franchises and 260 miles of mains in the section north of the Harlem River. Only a short time prior to the suit an effort had been made to reorganize the Westchester Company by increasing its capital stock to $13,000,000, yet in the foreclosure proceedings it was alleged that the company was insolvent. William H. Ellis and John P. O'Brien were named as receivers for the three concerns.

Holders of claims against the companies charged that the receivers were acting in the interest of the bondholders only, and not protecting the general creditors, and a petition was filed in the United States District Court asking that the New York and Westchester Water Company be adjudged bankrupt. In the papers it was charged that the appointment of Ellis and O'Brien was for the purpose of favoring certain creditors and defrauding others. It was also alleged that unless the foreclosure proceedings were discontinued, there was danger that the assets of the company, although mortgaged for $1,500,000, would be sold for not more than $50,000.

On the day that the action was brought in the United States Court, application was made to the Supreme Court, in Westchester County, for an injunction to restrain the United States Court from proceeding further. This attempt to prevent action in the United States Court was denounced by Judge Brown, who declared on Wednesday that it was preposterous for a State court to try to block the United States courts from proceeding under the provisions of the bankruptcy law.

Chancellor McGill's Health Fails.

Chancellor Alexander T. McGill, who returned from Clifton Springs, N. Y., to his home in Jersey City two weeks ago in the hope that his health was restored, has again broken down, and has gone to the home of his sister at Hagerstown, Md. If his health does not improve he will remain in the South for the Winter. Vice Chancellor Pitney will perform his duties until his return.

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Fall and Winter
Women's, Men's and Children's
Silk, Silk and Wool,
Merino and Natural Wool
Underwear
Combination Suits,
Corset Covers and
Abdominal Bands
Also
Golf Jackets,
Vests, Sweaters,
Waistcoats and
Perforated, Plain and Covered
Chamois Vests.

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The lowest is as good in comparison as the highest priced — every garment is the best that can be built in it's class.

Men's Suits, $15 to $35.
Men's Top Coats, $15 to $32.

Fancy Waistcoats, $4 to $10.
Trousers, $4.50 to $10.
Underwear, $1.50 upwards.
Dress Shirts, $1.50 and $2.
Half Hose—Fancy—50c and 75c.
An imported Derby, $4.

A Custom Tailoring Dept.
Prompt attention to post orders.

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tells in Boys' and Children's Clothes; Taste and proper style tell; Trustworthy making tells.

Our reputation has been established upon cheapness for quality—real, not sham cheapness.

Sailor and Vestee Suits—unique and exclusive designs, $5, $6, $7, $7.50 and up.

Double-Breasted Two-Piece Suits—ages 7 to 16—in fine Cheviots, Homespuns and Cassimeres, $3.50, $4, $5, $6 and up.

Youths' Suits—ages 15 to 19—either single or double-breasted, with or without doube-breasted vests, $8, $10, $12, $14, $15 and up.

Everything in Overcoats and Reefers worth seeing.

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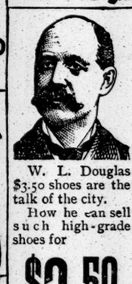
BEST IN THE WORLD $3.50 | ALL LEATHERS ALL STYLES ONE PRICE $3.50 | REAL WORTH $5 TO $7 FOR $3.50



W. L. Douglas $3.50 shoes are the talk of the city.
How he can sell such high-grade shoes for
$3.50
is a mystery to everybody who sees the high cut storm boots, calf lined shoes, and extra heavy double soled shoes. All $3.50.
It does not seem possible but it is a fact just the same.

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MY CITY STORES.—95 Nassau St.; 43 Cortlandt St.; 433 Broadway, cor. Howard; 753 Broadway, cor. 8th; 1349 Broadway, cor. 36th; 345 8th Ave.; 974 3d Ave.; 2202 3d Ave., cor. 120th; 220 W. 125th St. BROOKLYN.—421 Fulton St., cor. Pearl; 494 5th Ave.; 708 Broadway, cor. Thornton; 1367 Broadway, cor. Gates Ave. JERSEY CITY.—10 Newark Ave. NEWARK.—785 Brond St.

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Our collection of Trimmed Hats is constantly changing, new Designs and effective combinations being added to it daily. As each design finds a purchaser there is always something new, novel, and exclusive to take its place—An unusually attractive Display for To-Day and To-Morrow, including

A Recent Importation of

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Our Big Stock of Untrimmed Hats

offers every woman an opportunity to secure just what she wants and for a very reasonable price—Over a thousand different styles to choose from, including many exclusively our own. We are also showing a large variety of

Rich Novelties in Millinery Trimmings, Birds, Wings, Flowers, Aigrettes, Etc., At Very Attractive Prices.

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"A grave, quaint charm of rare simplicity, and most, a sense of rest," are the attributes of Colonial furniture. Because of its renewed popularity we have made many faithful reproductions of such bedsteads as "ye forbears of ye present generation did sleep upon"; magnificent mahogany sideboards, low and wide, with rounded pillars to contrast with the straight severity of sharp lines and angles; gentlemen's chiffoniers, tall, with swelled front and trays removable at will. Such magnificent Colonial pieces and many others are, indeed, "alone in richness." Our prices are no higher, despite the increased cost of materials.

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CARNEGIE HALL.
PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY of New York.
1899—Fifty-eighth Season—1900.
EMIL PAUR.....Conductor
Eight Public Rehearsals Nov. 17, Dec. 8, Jan. 5, Jan. 26, Feb. 16, Mch. 9, Mch. 23, Apr. 6.
Eight Concerts—Nov. 18, Dec. 9, Jan. 6, Jan. 27, Feb. 17, March 10, March 24, April 7.
RENEWALS of SUBSCRIPTIONS from Oct. 16 to Oct. 28. Sale of SUBSCRIPTIONS to new applicants on and after Tuesday, October 31.
PROSPECTUS, with particulars for the season, at Music Stores, Hotels, and on application from AUG. ROEBBELEN, Secretary.

DALY'S Broadway & 30th St.....at 8
Matinée Sat. at 2.
Daniel Frohman.....Mgr.
EVERY EVENING UNTIL TUESDAY NEXT.
E. H. Sothern and Virginia Harned
In Dumas's romance,
THE KING'S MUSKETEER
NEXT TUESDAY, the new play,
.....THE SONG OF THE SWORD.....
With E. H. SOTHERN...and...MISS HARNED.

LYCEUM 4th Av. & 23d.....at 8:30.
Daniel Frohman.....Manager
Matinées Tuesday & Sat., 2.
.....THIRD MONTH.....
Charles Frohman presents
Annie Russell in Miss Hobbs

Charles Frohman's Criterion Theatre B'way & 44th St. Formerly Lyric.
Last Week. Last Sat. Mat. THE GIRL FROM MAXIM'S.
Monday, Oct. 23—Seats Ready.
Charles Frohman will present
JULIA MARLOWE
In Clyde Fitch's New Play,
BARBARA FRIETCHIE, The Frederick Girl.

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15, 25, 50c. PICTURES.
Beaumont Sisters, Favor & Sinclair; 20 other stars.

PALACE 58th St. and 3d Av. PATRICE & CO. CARON & HERBERT. GENARO & BAILEY.
30 others. Cont. Perf. 15, 25, 50c. Ladies, Afts., 10c.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
SUNDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 22D, AT 8:15.
Third Grand Sunday Concert at Popular Prices.
Soloists: Mlle. Olitzka, Miss Josephine Hartmann, Pianiste; Mr. Lemprière Pringle, and Mr. Ovide Musin, Violinist. Metropolitan House Orchestra.
Conductor.....EMIL PAUR
Admission, 50c. Box Office now open.
Weber Piano used.

MENDELSSOHN HALL. CLARA BUTT.
WED'SDAY EVENING, Oct. 25, at 8:15. Mr. N. VERT announces the American début of
CLARA BUTT.
The Eminent English Contralto
Res. Seats, $1, $1.50, at Schuberth's 23 Union Sq.
Management.....HENRY WOLFSOHN

MENDELSSOHN HALL. Second Piano Recital.
Saturday Afternoon, Oct. 21, at 3.
VLADIMIR DE PACHMANN
THE RENOWNED PIANIST
Management Henry Wolfsohn.
Res. Seats, $1.50 & $1.00, at Schuberth's, 23 Union Square.

Wallack's Broadway & 30th St.
Evgs. 8:15. Sat. Mat. 2:15.
A delightful picture of early New York.
WM. H. CRANE
PETER STUYVESANT
GOVERNOR OF NEW AMSTERDAM.

AMERICAN 42ND & EIGHTH AVE. CASTLE SQ. OPERA CO.
Eves., 25c. to $1. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 1,100 Res. Seats, 25c.
AIDA.
Next Week—TANNHAUSER (in English)

HAMMERSTEIN'S VICTORIA To-night, 8:20.
42d St., B'way & 7th Av. Sat. Mat. 2:15.
No smoking or drinking at matinées.
THE ROGERS BROS. in WALL STREET
50c | Admission to Grand | Promenade—50c

EMPIRE THEATRE—B'way & 40th St.
Evenings, 8:20. Matinées, 2:15.
Matinées Wednesday and Saturday.
JOHN DREW | The Tyranny of Tears.

GARRICK THEATRE, 35th St. & Broadway.
LOUIS MANN | THE GIRL IN THE BARRACKS
CLARA LIPMAN | Evenings, 8:30. Matinées, 2:15.

GARDEN THEATRE, 27th St. & Madison Av.
CHARLES FROHMAN'S BIG PRODUCTION,
HENRY MILLER in THE ONLY WAY.
Evenings, 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Saturday.

THE DEWEY, MATINEE TO-DAY.
Australian Burlesquers.
East 14th St. FULL OF MIRTH AND MELODY.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Pl.
Denman Thompson and the Original Production,
THE OLD HOMESTEAD.
Prices, 25-50-75-1.00. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2. Ev. 8:15.

5th Ave. THEATRE, B'way & 28th St.
Eve. at 8. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
Mrs. Fiske in Becky Sharp
***Sale of seats four weeks in advance.

KNICKERBOCKER. Broadway & 38th St.
EMPIRE THEATRE COMPANY. Evs. at 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15
R. C. Carton's Famous Comedy,
LORD and LADY ALGY.

THE TURF.

MORRIS PARK RACES

WESTCHESTER, N. Y.
14th Day, Saturday, Oct. 21st.
LAST DAY OF THE MEETING.
The White Plains Handicap, Morris Park Handicap, at Two Miles and a Quarter, and Four Other Races.
First Race at 2 P. M. Music by Conterno. Take 2d Av. "L" to Willis Av., thence by Special Trains to Morris Park at 12:30, 12:45, 1:05, 1:25, 1:40, 2:00, and 2:15 P. M. FIELD, 50 CENTS.

CONTINUOUS PERFORMANCE.
Keith's
CHING LING FOO
Gautier, Green & Friend, Monroe & Mack, Flynn.
Biograph: Yachts Rounding Stakeboat.

CASINO Closed This Week for Renovation.
BOX OFFICE OPEN DAILY 9 to 6.
First Time Nxt. Mon. Evg. | ALICE NIELSEN Opera Co. in The Singing Girl.

BIJOU. 2D MONTH AND LAST 2 DAYS.
B'way & 30th St. Eve. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15.
IN PARADISE

CARNEGIE HALL.
Boston Symphony Orchestra.
Subscribers of last year may renew their subscriptions until Saturday, October 21st.

IRVING PL. THEATRE. Every Eve. & Sat. Mat.
The Great Hit. "Maedel Als Rekrut."

HURTIG & SEAMON'S Music Hall | 125th St. & 7th Av. Res. Orch., 50c. Bal., 25c. Mats. Wed. & Sat. | IMPERIAL SPECIALTY COMPANY.

Madison Square Theatre. 24th St., n'r B'way
Matinées Wednesday and Saturday
Ev'gs., 8:30. Mats., 2:15. Why Smith Left Home.

WORLD IN WAX. CINEMATOGRAPH.
EDEN MUSEE
NEW GROUPS. CHARMING MUSIC.

MANHATTAN THEATRE, 33d & B'way. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. WED. & SAT.
A STRANGER IN A STRANGE LAND.

Koster & Bial's | Biggest and Best in New York. Crowded Now Every Night. New Acts—Novel Things.
Bargain Mat. Sat'y, 50c., all parts of house.

Morning and Afternoon Concerts
and charming sail on the majestic Hudson. See Day Line advs., steamboat and exc. columns.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE. BROS. BYRNE, in The NEW S BELLS.
Nxt wk—Blanche Walsh and Melbourne McDowell

Murray HILL THEA., 42d St., Lex. Av.
Matinee Every Day, 25c.
This Week—Held by the Enemy

Herald Square Theatre. Evs. 8. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
The Zangwill Play "Children of the Ghetto."

HARLEM Op. House. | AT THE Ev. 8:15. Sat. Mat. 2:15. WHITE HORSE TAVERN.
Next Week—"The Girl from Maxim's."